



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Region VIII
Denver Federal Center, Building 710
Box 25267
Denver, CO 80225-0267

FI&MD

November 5, 2003

Jim Greene, Director
Division of Disaster and Emergency Services
1900 Williams Street
Helena, MT 59604-4789

SUBJECT: PLAN APPROVAL – PETROLEUM COUNTY
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Dear Mr. Greene:

We are pleased to announce, the Petroleum County multi-hazard mitigation plan is approved. We wish to thank all jurisdictions that participated in the process. Petroleum County and the participating jurisdictions are now eligible for Pre-Disaster Mitigation project funds appropriated beginning in fiscal year 2004. This plan will be filed in the NEMIS database until the mandatory update is required in five years.

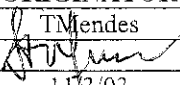
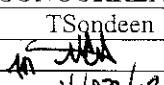
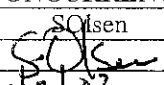

We trust, this planning process has raised the county's risk awareness and identified future mitigation projects that can be quickly implemented as funding becomes available.

Congratulations to you and your staff for assisting local communities, and making pre-disaster mitigation planning work in your state.

Sincerely,

David I. Maurstad
Regional Director

Enclosure

FI&MD	ORIGINATOR	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE	
NAME	TMendes	TSondeen	SOlsen	JM	
SIGNATURE					
DATE	11/3/03	11/07/03	11/3/03	11/3/03	

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW, PETROLEUM COUNTY
FEMA REGION VIII**

PETROLEUM COUNTY, MONTANA

**Instructions for using the attached Crosswalk Reference Document
for Review and Submission of Local Mitigation Plans
to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and FEMA Regional Office**

Attached is a crosswalk reference document, which is based on the Final Draft Report *State and Local Plan Interim Criteria Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000*, published by FEMA HQ and dated July 11, 2002. This document was based on the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 *Interim Final Rule*, published February 26, 2002.

The purpose of the crosswalk is to provide a tool to local jurisdictions in developing and submitting Mitigation Plans under Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The crosswalk can be used to assist local or multi-jurisdiction entities in the process of developing and reviewing Local or Multi-jurisdictional plan(s). Each Local or Multi-jurisdictional plan should be reviewed by the pertinent local jurisdictional entity prior to submitting the plan to the respective State. In addition as stated in the Interim Final Rule §201.6(d)(1) "Plans must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for initial review and coordination. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval." The local jurisdiction must fill out column 3 prior to submitting the plan for formal review and approval.

Tribes may submit hazard mitigation plans through their respective states or they can directly submit their plans to FEMA Region VIII. This means they can write a Local or Multi-jurisdictional Plan as a sub-grantee or they may write a Standard or Enhanced State Plan as a Grantee. When tribes are considering how they want to develop and submit their plans, they need to consider whether or not they want to be Grantees directly from FEMA or Sub-grantees through their respective states. The deciding factor would be how they want to apply for and receive Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant projects, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects, or Flood Mitigation Assistance projects. Interested tribes can determine this by talking with their State Hazard Mitigation Officer or their respective FEMA Regional Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) Division. In any case, each tribe should review their own plans before submitting them to their state or FEMA Regional office.

Following are explanations of each column.

- Column 1 indicates on what page or pages in the *State and Local Plan Interim Criteria* document more detailed information can be found regarding the requirements.
- Column 2 references and directly quotes the 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 *Interim Final Rule*.
- Column 3 is for the tribe and/or local jurisdiction to indicate the Section or Annex and the page number(s) in their plan where the requirement is addressed.
- Column 4 provides space for State/FEMA comments and for scoring of the plan.

Local Mitigation Plan Review and Approval Status

Local Requirement		
Local Plan Submitted to the State by: Lisa Solf	Title: LEPC Chairperson	Date: September 22, 2003

State Requirement		
State Reviewer: Larry Akers	Title: SHMO	Date: September 23, 2003

FEMA Requirement		
FEMA Reviewer: Doug Bausch Wade Nofziger Marty Klientz	Title: Program Specialist Hazard Mitigation Specialist Hazard Mitigation Specialist	Date: October 20, 2003
Date Received in FEMA Region VIII	September 26, 2003	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approved	XXX	
Date Approved	November 5, 2003	

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 2**

Point of Contact:	Local Plan Reviewed by:		
Lisa Solf			
Title:			
Secretary LEPC			
Agency:	NFIP Status (Single Jurisdiction)		
Petroleum County, MT			
Phone Number:	Participating <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Participating <input type="checkbox"/>	
(406) 429-5551			

[illegible]

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 3

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN SUMMARY WORKSHEET

The plan cannot be reviewed if the prerequisite is not met for a single jurisdictional plan, or prerequisites are not met for a multi-jurisdictional plan.

All mandatory criteria, except those highlighted in gray, must receive a score of "Satisfactory" or "Outstanding" for the plan to receive FEMA approval. A less than "Satisfactory" score on subsections highlighted in gray will not preclude the plan from passing. Reviewer's comments must be provided for requirements receiving a "Needs Improvement" score.

SCORING SYSTEM

Please check one of the following for each requirement.

- U – Unsatisfactory:** The plan does not address the criteria.
N – Needs Improvement: The plan addresses the criteria, but needs significant improvement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.
S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum criteria. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.
O – Outstanding: The plan exceeds the minimum criteria. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Prerequisite (s) (Check Applicable Box)

Adoption by the Local Governing Body:
\$201.6(c)(5) **OR**
Multi-jurisdictional Plan Adoption: \$201.6(c)(5)
AND
Multi-jurisdictional Participation: \$201.6(a)(3)

	NOT MET	MET
		S
		S
		S

Planning Process

Documentation of the Planning Process:
\$201.6(c)(1)

	U	N	S	O
			S	

Risk Assessment

Identifying Hazards: \$201.6(c)(2)(i)
Profiling Hazard Events: \$201.6(c)(2)(i)
Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: \$201.6(c)(2)(ii)
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets:
\$201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential
Losses: \$201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development
Trends: \$201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)
Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment:
\$201.6(c)(2)(iii)

	U	N	S	O
			S	
			S	
		N		
		N		
			S	
			S	

Mitigation Strategy

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: \$201.6(c)(3)(i)
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures:
\$201.6(c)(3)(i)
Implementation of Mitigation Measures:
\$201.6(c)(3)(iii)
Multi-jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy:
\$201.6(c)(3)(iv)

	U	N	S	O
			S	
			S	
			S	
			S	

Plan Maintenance Procedures

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan:
\$201.6(c)(4)(i)
Implementation Through Existing Programs:
\$201.6(c)(4)(ii)
Continued Public Involvement: \$201.6(c)(4)(iii)

	U	N	S	O
			S	
			S	
			S	

Additional State Requirements*

Insert State Requirement
Insert State Requirement
Insert State Requirement

	U	N	S	O

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL STATUS

PLAN NOT APPROVED

PLAN APPROVED XXX

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 4**

PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA REFERENCE (SECTION PAGE #)	REQUIREMENT AS TAKEN FROM THE INTERIM FINAL RULE PART 201	LOCATION IN THE PLAN (INDICATE SECTION OR ANNEX AND PAGE #)	SCORE / STATE / FEMA REVIEWER COMMENTS SCORING SYSTEM MET/NOT MET (FOR PREREQUISITE (S) ONLY) U--UNSATISFACTORY S--SATISFACTORY N--NEEDS IMPROVEMENT O--OUTSTANDING
PREREQUISITE (S) (3-1)			<p>NOTE: The prerequisite, or prerequisites in the case of multi-jurisdictional plans, must be met before the plan can be approved.</p> <p><i>The introduction on pages 1-11 provides an interesting perspective of this county.</i></p>
Adoption by the Local Governing Body (3-2)	Requirement §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council)...	Resolution front	S Resolution for County dated August 4, 2003 is included.
OR			
Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption (3-3)	Requirement §201.6(c)(5): For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.	Resolution front	S Resolution for Winnett is included dated August 20, 2003.
AND			
Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation (3-4)	Requirement §201.6(a)(3): Multi-jurisdictional plans... accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has... accepted...plans.	Section 2	S Documentation of participation of the County and Town of Winnett is included in Section 2 and consists of County Board meetings, plan review meetings and other public meetings. Good detail. Good job!

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 5**

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PLANNING PROCESS (3-5)			
Documentation of the Planning Process (3-6)	Requirement §201.6(c)(1): [The plan must document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.	Pg 13	S Section 2 documents who was involved and the process. They indicate that every household in the County was contacted. Town meetings and other local community participation ensured a widespread input into the planning process.
RISK ASSESSMENT (3-9)			
Identifying Hazards (3-10)	Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type....of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction...	Pgs 17-18	S A summary of the hazards are provided on pages 17 and 18, and a section is devoted to each hazard. Also, a historical review was conducted to determine natural hazard incidence.
Profiling Hazard Events (3-14)	Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): Description of the...location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.	Part B	S Each hazard specific section includes information on past events. They have done a great job in searching available newspaper articles. The new site: http://go2cla.sc.edu/hazard/db_registration includes information on 53 historic events dating back to 1961 in Petroleum County, including property and crop losses.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 6

PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA REFERENCE (SECTION PAGE #)	REQUIREMENT AS TAKEN FROM THE INTERIM FINAL RULE PART 201	LOCATION IN THE PLAN (INDICATE SECTION OR ANNEX AND PAGE #)	SCORE / STATE / FEMA REVIEWER COMMENTS <u>SCORING SYSTEM</u> MET/NOT MET (FOR PREREQUISITE (S) ONLY) U--UNSATISFACTORY S--SATISFACTORY N--NEEDS IMPROVEMENT O--OUTSTANDING
Assessing Vulnerability: Overview (Currently found under Identifying Assets section, p.3-18—to be corrected in next version of the <i>Plan</i> <i>Criteria</i>)	Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.	Part B	S A vulnerability assessment section is provided within each hazard specific section. The vulnerability sections include a general summary of potential impacts on the community.
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets (3-18)	Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas...	Pgs 19-24	N They have done a good job in putting together an inventory that includes valuations. However, it needs to have the data associated with hazard areas. ARC View technology is being introduced to improve the quality of available hazard vulnerability maps. We recommend this can be accomplished during the next plan revision (5 yr update). Note: A less than "Satisfactory" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 7**

PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA REFERENCE (SECTION PAGE #)	REQUIREMENT AS TAKEN FROM THE INTERIM FINAL RULE PART 201	LOCATION IN THE PLAN (INDICATE SECTION OR ANNEX AND PAGE #)	SCORE / STATE / FEMA REVIEWER COMMENTS <u>SCORING SYSTEM</u> MET/NOT MET (FOR PREREQUISITE (S) ONLY) U--UNSATISFACTORY S--SATISFACTORY N--NEEDS IMPROVEMENT O--OUTSTANDING
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses (3-22)	Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate...	Pg 24	N Some costs, such as firefighting costs are provided. We suggest correlating equipment and facilities to type of hazard. Improvement of data collection is planned. This can be accomplished during the next plan revision (5 yr update). Note: A less than "Satisfactory" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends (3-24)	Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.	Pg 24, 29-30	S There is a good summary of development trends on pages 29 and 30. They indicate strengthening of their infrastructure as being important for the communities' future. In addition, the flood hazard section identifies an issue along the Musselshell River where new homes and hunting cabins are being built in the potential flood fringe areas. This description of vulnerability provides enough information to consider potential mitigation measures, such as flood plain management including mapping and participation in the NFIP. Note: A less than "Satisfactory" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 8

PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA REFERENCE (SECTION PAGE #)	REQUIREMENT AS TAKEN FROM THE INTERIM FINAL RULE PART 201	LOCATION IN THE PLAN (INDICATE SECTION OR ANNEX AND PAGE #)	SCORE / STATE / FEMA REVIEWER COMMENTS SCORING SYSTEM MET/NOT MET (FOR PREREQUISITE (S) ONLY) U--UNSATISFACTORY S--SATISFACTORY N--NEEDS IMPROVEMENT O--OUTSTANDING
Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (3-26)	Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.	Pgs 16-18	S In the hazard identification sections the area impacted is typically described as "County-wide" or impacting both the Town of Winnett and Petroleum County. This includes wildfire, severe weather, drought, dam failure, and hazmat.
MITIGATION STRATEGY (3-29)	Note: Any changes made in the risk assessment to address previous unsatisfactory or needs improvement scores, will need to be reflected in the Mitigation Strategy section to gain final approval of the plan.		
Local Hazard Mitigation Goals (3-30)	Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include: a) description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.	Part B	S Broad general goals are provided and they are linked very well to the mitigation strategy within each Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix. This includes long and short-term improvements.
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures (3-34)	Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a) section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.	Part B	S A broad range of mitigation strategies are provided in the action plan matrix following each hazard specific section. However, few "traditional" mitigation projects/activities are identified. We suggest this component of the planning effort be reviewed and defined during the next plan revision (5 yr update). The "How to Guides" can help the county identify mitigation projects/activities.

**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 9**

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Implementation of Mitigation Measures (3-36)	Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.	Part B	S Each action plan matrix indicates that priorities were established by public comment, the planning process and the LEPC. The matrix helps identify the benefits, but in the future, it could be explicitly stated that cost was also considered in prioritizing the mitigation actions. The last page of each hazard section includes a mitigation strategy that describes in more detail the action items and the implementing agencies, as well as possible sources of funding.
Multi-jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy (3-40)	Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.	Part B	S The "Coordinating Agencies" section (within each hazard section) and the mitigation strategy include involvement of all jurisdictions.
PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES (3-43)			
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan (3-44)	Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): Describing... updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.	Pg 14	S On page 14, they indicate an annual review and update every five years. Good detail.

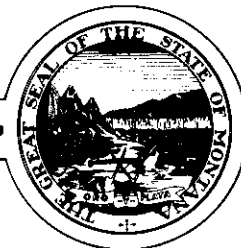
**LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW - PETROLEUM COUNTY, MT
REGION VIII, OCTOBER 20, 2003 - PAGE 10**

PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA REFERENCE (SECTION PAGE #)	REQUIREMENT AS TAKEN FROM THE INTERIM FINAL RULE PART 201	LOCATION IN THE PLAN (INDICATE SECTION OR ANNEX AND PAGE #)	SCORE / STATE / FEMA REVIEWER COMMENTS <u>SCORING SYSTEM</u> MET/NOT MET (FOR PREREQUISITE (S) ONLY) U--UNSATISFACTORY S--SATISFACTORY N--NEEDS IMPROVEMENT O--OUTSTANDING
Implementation Through Existing Programs (3-48)	Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate...	Pgs 14 & 29	S They indicate on page 14 that the LEPC will assume the primary role of plan maintenance and on page 29 they indicate incorporation into the Capital Improvement Plan.
Continued Public Involvement (3-50)	Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.	Pgs 14-15	S Page 14 indicates that the LEPC will encourage public participation in the plan review process. Page 15 indicates public involvement will be encouraged through public postings, newspapers, and newsletters.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
DISASTER & EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION

1900 Williams Street - 59602

PO BOX 4789



STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 841-3911

HELENA, MONTANA 59604-4789

22 September 2003

Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VIII
ATTN: Tracy Sondeen
P O Box 25267, Bld. 710
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225-0267

Dear Tracy;

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to submit Montana's second Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) plan. This one is final. It contains the formal adoption of both the County and the one incorporated community. Petroleum County is our smallest county consisting of only 493. While not part of the required information, please take a few minutes and read the introductions, pages 1-11 to get the proper perspective for this wonderful rural community.

Your point of contact in this matter the undersigned at 406-841-3960. Thanking you in advance for your time and effort I am,

Sincerely;


Larry Akers
Montana Hazard Mitigation Officer

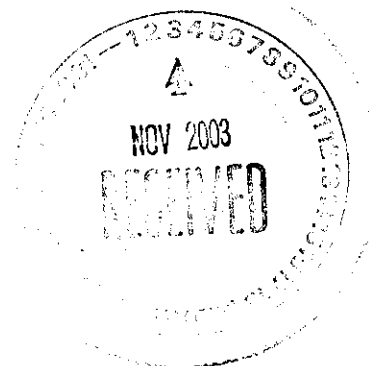


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART A: MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

(a) *Thank You*

(b) Letter of Transmittal

(c) Resolutions:

Petroleum County

Town of Winnett

Page

Section 1:	Introduction, Mission Statement, Plan Goals, Plan Objectives/Action Items Profile of Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, County Data	1 - 11
Section 2:	Documentation of the Planning Process and Public Participation	12 - 13
Section 3:	Plan Maintenance	14 - 15
Section 4:	I. Hazard Identification II. Vulnerability Assessment/Critical Structures III. Inventorying Assets/Estimating Potential Losses IV. Analyzing Development Trends	16 - 30

PART B: HAZARD-SPECIFIC INFORMATION 31

Section 5:	Fire	32 - 36
Section 6:	Severe Weather	37 - 43
Section 7:	Drought	44 - 48
Section 8:	Flood/Dam Failure	49 - 52
Section 9:	HazMat	53 - 55
Section 10:	Vector Borne Diseases	56
Section 11:	Volcano	57 - 60

PART C: APPENDICES

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Resource Directory	61 - 63
List of Acronyms	64
LEPC Membership List	65
Documentation of Plan review and Changes Made	66

PART A: Mitigation Action Plan

(a) *Thank You*

(b) Letter of Transmittal

(c) Resolutions: Petroleum County, Town of Winnett

The Local Emergency Planning Committee would like to thank the citizens of Petroleum County for their active participation in the formation of this Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. This plan would not have come together without the interest, the sharing of ideas, the telling of stories and voices of concern regarding the natural hazards faced by this county.

The mitigation measures that will be put in place will enhance the sustainability of this small county and will reflect the ideas and desires of its citizens.

A special 'thanks' to the volunteers and employees of the Winnett library for their research and sharing of news articles, copies of historical journals and photos depicting the natural disasters that parade through Petroleum County

**Board of County
Commissioners**
Lee Iverson, Chairman
Tom Pugrud
Lloyd N. Rowton

Stephanie Downs
County Manager
Treasurer, Assessor
Phone 429-5551

William E. Berger
County Attorney
Phone 429-5311



COUNTY OF PETROLEUM

P.O. Box 226
201 East Main
Winnett, Montana 59087

Donna M. Lund
Justice of the Peace
Phone 429-5311

Mary L. Brindley
Clerk and Recorder
Clerk of Court
Phone 429-5311

William A. Troutwine
Sheriff, Coroner
Phone 429-6551

FAX 429-6328

July 9, 2003

Larry Akers, S HMO
Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (DES)
Post Office Box 4789
1100 North Main Street
Helena, MT 59604-4789

RE: Applicant's Agent for Petroleum County Multi-Jurisdictional Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Dear Larry,

I hereby appoint the Petroleum County Local Emergency Planning Committee as my Applicant's Agent for the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, Hazard Mitigation Grant proposals and projects.

The LEPC is empowered to act on behalf of Petroleum County with regard to Hazard Mitigation Grant proposals and projects.

All correspondence should be directed to Lisa Solf, LEPC Secretary at:

Petroleum County Courthouse
Post Office Box 226
201 East Main Street
Winnett, MT 59087
Phone : (406) 429-5551
e-mail: petco@midrivers.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stephanie Downs", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and appears to be in dark ink.

Stephanie Downs, County Manager
Petroleum County

— Resolutions: Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett

The Petroleum County Commission and the Town of Winnett Mayor and Council have 'adopted' and 'accepted', by resolution, the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. Once the plan has been adopted the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will submit it to the State of Montana, Montana Disaster and Emergency Services. The Montana Department of Emergency Services will then review and submit the plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. Upon acceptance by the State of Montana and by FEMA, Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett will gain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

RESOLUTION 2004-02

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners of Petroleum County have met, read and accepted the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for all of Petroleum County.

NOW, THEREFORE, The Board has agreed to formally adopt the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan as it is written.

Dated this 4th of August, 2003.

Board of County Commissioners:

Attest: Mary K. Brindley
Clerk & Recorder

Lee Luerson

Lloyd Rowton

O. Thomas Rugrud

RESOLUTION 2004-01

WHEREAS, The Town of Winnett Council have met, read and accepted the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for The Town of Winnett.

NOW, THEREFORE, The Council has agreed at a regular meeting held August 20, 2003, to formally adopt the Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan as it is written.

Dated the 20th day of August 2003.

Town of Winnett Council members present:

Attest: Mary Meserve
CLERK

Mayor David K. Harris

Ralph & Co.

Linda Craig

John Heller

SECTION ONE

Introduction

Mission Statement

Plan Goals

Plan Objectives/Action Items

Profile of Petroleum County

Town of Winnett

Introduction

Hazard Mitigation refers to sustained measures enacted to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Mitigation measures reduce personal loss, save lives, and reduce the cost of governments responding to and recovering from disasters.

The Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDMP), is a multi-jurisdictional plan. Petroleum County, and the Town of Winnett are the focus of this plan sponsored by the Petroleum County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and assisted by community organizations, local citizens, county based businesses, regional and state governmental agencies.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan includes resources and information to assist residents of Petroleum County, the Town of Winnett, public and private sector organizations, local business and others interested in participating in a format for planning mitigation measures for natural hazards. This plan will focus on the hazards that are most important to this area, this plan will anticipate, when possible, where and how these natural phenomena occur. In combining our efforts we will save money, form lasting partnerships that will provide technical expertise, financial and staff resources that will enhance the safety and quality of life for the citizens of Petroleum County.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan provides a mission statement, goals and objectives and actions that will assist the jurisdictions in reducing risk and preventing loss from future natural hazard events. The action items address mitigation activities for fire, severe weather, drought, flood/dam failure, vector borne diseases, HazMat and volcano. The LEPC may also form statements of understanding with other agencies and organizations that are formulating disaster plans, this coordination of effort will reduce duplication of actions and maximize resources. It is anticipated that this plan, along with anti-terrorism plans, homeland security plans, BLM fire mitigation plans and statements of understanding will lead to the development, and become an integral part of Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett's comprehensive growth plan. The PDMP contains a five year action plan matrix for each natural hazard, background information on each hazard and methodology used to develop mitigation priorities.

Mission Statement

To bring together all available resources to build a stronger infrastructure for Petroleum County, the Town of Winnett, and all its citizens. To alleviate costly damage from disasters through preparedness as outlined in a comprehensive pre-disaster mitigation plan. To take action by all businesses, committees, governmental bodies and citizens, to prepare and take action against natural disasters in a collaborative effort.

Plan Goals

The plan goals describe the overall direction the involved parties can take to work toward mitigating risk from natural hazards. The goals are stepping stones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations outlined in the action items.

Protect Life and Property: Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards. Reduce losses and repetitive damages from chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards. Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for new development and encouraging preventative measures for exiting development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Public Awareness: Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards. Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems: Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property and the environment. Preserve, rehabilitate and enhance natural systems to serve natural mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation: Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation of mitigation measures.

Emergency Services: Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, profit organizations and business. Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

Plan Objectives/Action Items

The action items, presented in a five year matrix format, are a listing of activities in which the jurisdiction, agencies and citizens can be engaged in to reduce risk. Each natural hazard category is presented in a matrix format. Each action item includes an estimate of the time line for implementation. Short term action items are activities that may be implemented with existing resources, grants and authorities within one to two years. Long term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities and may take between one to five years to implement. Some action items are ongoing, such as employee training and public education. Each action item addresses specific steps required to meet the objective and reflects the plan goals. Each action item is listed in priority order, taking into consideration the cost of the action item and its long standing benefit to the community.

For each hazard to be identified, for each action item to be valid and for each goal to be pertinent the plan will address Risk Assessment. Risk Assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards by assessing the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure due to natural hazards. Risk assessment provides the foundation for the mitigation planning process. Risk assessment addresses; The hazards to which Petroleum County is susceptible , What these hazards can do to physical, social and economic assets, Which areas are most vulnerable to damage from these hazards. Risk assessment also allows emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets.

Profile of Petroleum County

Since the formation of Petroleum County on February 14, 1925, its residents have dealt with a multitude of natural hazards. Old Photos, journal entries, the Winnett Times (no longer local), documentation of weather events in town meeting minutes, county commission reports, and discussions with long time settlers, show that severe winter storms, floods, drought, numerous fires and even ash from Mount St. Helen's eruption have been a way of life, disasters to cope with and the necessity of rebuilding lives. These natural hazards in the past have adversely affected the lives of those who have depended on the land and climate for food and shelter.

Petroleum County is the least populated county (493) in the State of Montana and is a land of stark beauty and diversity. Today the county remains subject to wildfires, is coping with a prolonged drought cycle, a history of flooding of the Musselshell River and creeks, severe winter storms that bring the temperature down to minus 30 degrees with loss of human life and livestock.

Petroleum County, with careful planning and collaboration, fulfills its many responsibilities with few staff and a 'tight' budget. It is a County Manager form of government with three commissioners. The current staffing is as follows:

One full time **County Manager** who is also the; Assessor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools

*Wade This may not
be the smallest
county in the US*

One full time staff whose responsibilities include Deputy Treasurer of Emergency Services, Deputy Assessor, Deputy Superintendent, Secretary, Grant Writer, Secretary of the TV District, Secretary of the Association, Secretary of County Tax Appeal Board and volunteers as an EMT-B and 4-H Leader

*but I don't think it
the best place for
a 400 person county*

One full time **Sheriff** who is also, County Coroner, Director of Emergency Services, Grant Writer, County Safety Inspector, Fire Marshall, Ambulance Director, LEPC Member, and Petroleum County Airfield Coordinator

One full time **Clerk & Recorder** who is also the Clerk of Court, and Election Administrator

One full time **Deputy Clerk & Recorder**

*The Sheriff carries
21 old 38 special
in 2 western style
holsters.*

— One full time **Road Foreman**

One full time **Road Crew**

Two Part time **Road Crew**

One part time **County Attorney**

One part time **Justice of the Peace**

One part time **Weed Control**

One part time **Janitor**

Profile of the Town of Winnett

The Town of Winnett, the county seat of Petroleum County, and the only town in the county, is located on Highway 200, 53 miles east of Lewistown and 44 miles north of Roundup off highway 87/244. It is nestled beneath beautiful rim rocks and near McDonald Creek. A haven for hunters and fishermen with the Missouri Breaks and Fort Peck lake 50 miles to the north.

Encouraged by the 1909 and 1912 Homestead Acts, settlers came to this grass land to stake out their claim. In the year 1914, the Milwaukee Land Company purchased a townsite from Mr. Winnett, (graciously naming the town after him), and the first town lots were sold July 18, 1914. The first printing of the Winnett Times in 1914 headlined: '32 Business Houses in Winnett'. On October 10, 1917 the first Milwaukee train came through town on newly laid tracks. The homestead town was alive and prosperous. Droughts and devastating winters of 1918 and 1919 forced many to leave the area and the town ceased to grow. On February 25, 1920 oil was struck in Petroleum County and the boom was on. By 1921 a headline stated '30 Hotels Packed for Stampede and Rodeo'. Forty eight new homes had been built and a tent city sprawled up to the rim rocks. Oil production diminished in the mid-1920s, town fires and extremes in weather conditions once again caused the population to decline. Since the 1920s the town has remained small, with a population of 185 it remains the county seat, the location of the school and a few businesses surrounded by vast ranches and farms.

The town operates with a Mayor/Council form of government and employs;
One full time **Director of Public Works**
One part time **Clerk**
One **HRDC** summer help.

The Winnett school plays such an important part of life in Petroleum County and Winnett that a profile of it is included here.

Profile of Winnett School District #1

In 1899 when District #26 (Flatwillow) was formed, it was a huge district which encompassed the southern portion of what would become Petroleum County, including the W.J. Winnett Ranch and the area which was to become the town of Winnett. By 1911 the influx of homesteaders had increased the need for a school and one was opened in a cabin which was about two miles west of the Winnett

Ranch. In 1912 a school building(one room) was erected on a lot which was to become 101 South Broadway, and the first public school within the future townsite of Winnett. In the 1915-16 school year the upper classes were held in the Masonic rooms above the Moll Pool Hall. On February 29,1916, District #159 was formed from parts of District #26 and several additional townships to the north and east. The new district had the responsibility of administering not only the school in Winnett but also the schools in the Brush Creek, Elk Creek and Cat Creek areas. By the end of 1921 there were new classrooms (11 in all), a gymnasium, an office, furnace room and coal bin and a shower for men and boys near the science room downstairs. The library was in the basement and also used as a classroom. In 1951 the electorate approved a bond issue and a new high school was built. Twenty-two years later the high school indebtedness had been paid off and most of the elementary districts of the county had been annex to Winnett School District. The taxpayers of the county then approved a \$498,000 bond issue for the construction of a new elementary school complex. It consisted of a 40'x60' library surrounded by six class rooms a kitchen multipurpose room combination and a regulation size gymnasium. Information from the Pages of Time. Several years ago the old stucco school house was torn down and a wing of new rooms built.

Currently the School District has 26 employees.

Economy

Petroleum County has seen its share of ups and downs through the years, ranches have increased in size and there are fewer producers. Agriculture enjoyed a cycle of high grain and cattle prices in the mid-1990s, but has been hard hit with low cattle prices and rock-bottom grain prices in the last several years. The cattle market had rebounded somewhat before beginning another decent in 2002, but grain producers are receiving less for their crops than the cost of production. Petroleum County is in a cycle of extreme drought, which has added to the down trend of the entire economy. Crude oil production in Petroleum County has been very cyclical over the past few decades. As late as 1986, crude oil accounted for nearly one-half of the taxable value for the county. Since that time, because of the variety of factors including depressed crude oil prices and the lack of production increases, revenues to the local government have been reduced. Petroleum County's average farm was 5,980 acres in 1987, farm value was \$868,928 and cost per acre was \$145 on the average. In 1997 the average farm was 6,152 acres, valued at \$1,110,237 with an average cost per acre of \$188.

Per Capita Personal Income

In 2000, Petroleum County had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$15,493, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. This PCPI ranked 54th of the 56 counties in the State of Montana and was 69 percent of the state average of \$22,518 and 53 percent of the national average of \$29,469. The 2000 PCPI reflected a decrease of 10.8 percent from 1999, and an average annual growth rate over the past ten years of 2.8 percent. The average annual growth rate in the last ten years for the state was 3.8 percent and for the nation was 4.2 percent; while the 1999-2000 state change was 4.8 percent and the national change was 5.8 percent.

Total Personal Income

In 2000 Petroleum County had a total personal income (TPI) of \$7,607,000. This TPI was the lowest in the State of Montana, ranking 56th of 56 counties and accounted for 0 percent of the state total. The 2000 TPI reflected a decrease of 11.4 percent from 1999, and an annual growth rate of TPI over the past ten years of only 2.2 percent. In 1990 Petroleum County's TPI was \$6,109,000 and was also ranked last in the state. The 1999-2000 state change was 5.4 percent and the national average, 7 percent; while the average annual growth rate for the state from 1990-2000 was 5.1 percent and for the nation, 5.5 percent.

— Total personal income (TPI) include the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income); dividends, interest and rent; and transfer payment received by the residents of Petroleum County. In 2000, earning were 51.3 percent of TPI (compared with 54.3 percent in 1990); dividend, interest and rent were 25.9 percent (compared with 27.8 percent in 1990); and transfer payments were 22.8 percent (compared with 18 percent in 1990). From 1990 to 2000, earnings decreased 22.4 percent; dividends, interest and rent increased on average 1.5 percent; and transfer payments increased on average 4.7.

Median Household Income

— According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Census 2000 median (the middle value of a distribution) household income in Petroleum County in 1999 was \$24,107. Of those households, 22.5 percent made less than \$10,000; 11.5 percent made \$10,000 to \$14,999; 17.2 percent made \$15,000 to \$24,999; 20.1 percent made \$25,000 to \$34,999; 9.1 percent made \$35,000 to \$49,999; 11.5 percent made \$50,000 to \$74,999; 2.4 percent made \$75,999 to \$99,999; 1.9 percent made \$100,000 to \$149,999; 1 percent made \$150,000 to \$199,999; and 2.9 percent made \$200,000 or more. Petroleum's medium household income was 73 percent of the State of Montana' medium household income of \$33,024. The poverty rate in 1999, in Petroleum County, was 23.2 percent.

Labor Force

— In Petroleum County, there was a majority, 58.2 percent (135) of the civilian labor force employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and mining; with other industries lagging far behind, including 15.5 percent (36) in the educational, health and social services industry; 7.3 percent (17) employed in public administration; 3.9 percent, or 17 people, in each of the transportation and warehousing and utilities industry, the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services industry and the other services industry; 3.4 percent (8) in the construction industry; 2.2 percent (5) in the information industry; and 1.7 percent in the retail trade industry.

Climatic Features

Diverse topography and patterns of seasonal air masses contribute to the highly varied vegetation and soils throughout the county. The plains experience extreme summer heat and winter cold. Changes in slope and sun exposure lead to climate variations in the region. Petroleum County is characterized by many windy days, which result in erosion problems. In winter, periods of very cold weather are caused by arctic air moving in from the north and northeast. Cold periods alternate with milder periods, when winds known as Chinooks can lead to temperature changes of up to 80 degrees over a 24 hour period. Winter snowfalls are frequent, but the snow cover usually disappears in lower elevations during mild periods. The climate is semi-arid, though the area has seen timely rains during the critical growing season of May and June. In the early 1990s, Montana experienced a couple of drought years, followed by several years of above average precipitation due to the effects of El Nino and La Nina, respectively. The State and Petroleum County has been back in a drought cycle for four years. The U.S. Drought Monitor as of March 12, 2002 rated central Montana to be in extreme drought, indicating 'major crop/pasture losses, extreme fire danger, widespread water shortages or restrictions'. The elevation of Petroleum County is approximately 3,000 feet, with a yearly average precipitation of 12.79 inches, and the snow fall calculated from 1913 to 2000 is on average 38.9 inches.

Infrastructure

Air transportation for Petroleum County is served by Big Sky Airlines out of Roundup and Lewistown. The nearest large commercial airline services are Billings and Great Falls. Petroleum County has recently 'reactivated' a gravel airstrip several miles south of the town limits - this airstrip is for small planes only. Commercial bus service can be obtained out of Grass Range. For water supply and treatment facilities, the residents of the Town of Winnett are receiving water from two wells, currently the rate of flow is meeting the demand. The Town of Winnett has no solid waste landfill and garbage disposal service is currently out of Lewistown on a twice monthly pickup schedule. Wastewater collection and treatment facilities for the town consist of a three-cell aerated lagoon. Currently Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett have no newspapers, radio stations, or banks, the closest being in Roundup and Lewistown. The Winnett School publishes two newsletters, one from the school board and one from the students, these newspapers reach every resident in Petroleum County.

Petroleum County (2,000 U.S. Census Bureau)

People	Petroleum County	Montana
Population	493	902,195
Population, % change, 1990 to 2000	-5.0%	12.9%
Persons under 5 years old, %	7.1%	6.1%
Persons under 49 years old, %	26.0%	25.5%
Persons 65 years old & over, %	17.0%	13.4%
White persons, %	99.2%	90.6%
Black or African American, %	0.0%	0.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native, %	0.2%	6.2%
Asian persons, %	0.0%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, %	0.2%	0.6%
Persons reporting two or more races, %	0.4%	1.7%
Female persons, %	47.5%	50.2%
Hispanic or Latino, %	1.2%	2.0%
White persons, not Hispanic/Latino origin	98.2%	89.5%
High School Graduates, 25 yrs. & over 1990	276	411,382
College Graduates, 25 Yrs. & over 1990	59	100,521
Housing units, year 2000	292	412,633
Home ownership rate, year 2000	74.4%	69.1%
Households, year 2000	211	358,667
Persons per household, year 2000	2.34	2.45
Households with persons under 18, %	32.7%	33.3%

SECTION TWO

Documentation of the Planning Process and Public Participation

From.... *"I didn't know that"* to *"I want to know that"*

.....the writing of this plan has not been 'an easy thing', but it has been 'a good thing'. Because of the small county population (493) all households have been reached, service organizations were presented with the concept of the plan, the rough draft of the plan and the final draft of the plan, as were the town council meetings, commissioners meetings, school board meetings, flyers were mailed out through the school newsletters, neighboring newspapers published meeting notices, posters placed around town, public hearings and displays at the public library.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan has become a work in progress - not a static document - but a document that will change and grow as the community continues to focus on mitigation practices. This plan also generated ideas not directly related to mitigation practices but ideas to make the 'systems' run more efficiently (i.e. upgrading reporting forms, forming new local committees, community surveys on health, social and recreation issues), and a desire to know how other systems work and how systems can link together to make a larger positive impact on the community.

Documentation of the Planning Process and Public Participation

The Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDMP) is a multi-jurisdictional plan involving Petroleum County, and the Town of Winnett. The Petroleum County Commission, on February 3, 2003, formed the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to be the core responsible body for the development of the PDMP. The LEPC (members listed in Appendix C) is comprised of representatives from, Town of Winnett Mayor and Director of Public Works, Town Council member, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, Petroleum County Sheriff, two County Commissioners, Petroleum County employee who is secretary of the LEPC, Petroleum County Conservation District, Tri-County Red Cross, community member-at-large and Superintendent of Winnett schools. These LEPC members are also ranchers, farmers and owners of local businesses. The formation and writing of the PDMP will be the responsibility of the LEPC. The LEPC will meet monthly, if necessary, until the completion of the PDMP and quarterly thereafter, or on an 'as-needed' basis. All meetings of the LEPC are open to the public and shall follow the 'open meeting guidelines'. The LEPC has the capacity to organize resources, prepare grant applications and oversee project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

To ensure public input a conceptual idea of the PDMP was presented to the Town Council, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, County Commissioners, Snowy Mt. Development Corporation, Fergus County Planning Department, Winnett Lions Club, NRCS Board members, Petroleum County Conservation District. Information on the initial formation of the PDMP was given to business owners in town and the Winnett Newspaper (The Rampage) wrote an article which reaches every household in the county. A display of 'natural disaster mitigation practices' was put up in the public library with numerous brochures and written material describing the importance of having a pre-disaster mitigation plan for the home, this display was well received and many favorable comments were received. The above organizations also reviewed the rough draft of the PDMP, made comments and suggested revisions. Two public hearings were held to receive input on the plan, copies were placed at the Town Hall, County Courthouse and the Winnett Public Library (housed in the Winnett school). Feedback from the organizations, local businesses and the public proved valuable in the development and completion of the PDMP. The formation and writing of the PDMP sparked many comments and ideas on how Federal, State and local governmental agencies could work more closely together. The public and community organizations became more aware of mitigation practices they could be involved in.

MEETING NOTICE

The Petroleum County (LEPC) Local Emergency Planning Committee will hold their first meeting on February 3, 2003 at 4:30 P.M. at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the Commissioner's office.

At this time, we will be officially forming the Petroleum County LEPC, appointing the members of the Petroleum County LEPC, and adopting the by-laws. We will be sending a letter to the state listing our members.

Once our LEPC is formed, we will discuss the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. We will review the format, hazards, and the draft mission statement. Our next procedure will be to prioritize the hazards that affect our county.

This meeting is open to the public and we would appreciate any input that you may have.

Petroleum County LEPC
Minutes of Meeting held on February 3, 2003

On February 3, 2003, the Petroleum County LEPC held their first official meeting at the Petroleum County Commissioners Office at 4:30 p.m.

Those members present were: Lloyd Rowton, Linda Augier, Lisa Solf, Bob Wiltse, Dr. Clay Dunlap, William Troutwine, Levi Johnson and guests were Josh Sederholm, Tye Lund and Mark Gruener.

We formalized our LEPC by officially appointing all of the members that are listed on the attached membership list.

William Troutwine nominated Linda Augier as Chairman and Lisa Solf as Secretary. Bob Wiltse seconded the nomination. Dr. Clay Dunlap moved to close nominations and the vote was unanimous.

Dr. Clay Dunlap moved to accept the By-laws as written. This was seconded by William Troutwine.

Linda Augier discussed the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan and the necessity of prioritizing the natural hazards for our area. She also went over what we want to accomplish and reviewed the draft mission statement.

We discussed hazards for our area and came up with the following order of importance: 1- Wildland Fires, 2 - Severe Weather, 3 - Drought, 4 - Insect Infestation, 5 - Flood/Dam Failure, 6 - Volcanic Eruption. We also went over man-caused hazards.

Mark Gruener informed the committee of up-coming FEMA Grants. There are three coming up this spring. They are the FEMA Fire Program, DOJ Equipment Grant and a Terrorism Planning Grant.

Our next meeting is scheduled for March 3, 2003 at 4:30 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

1-29-03
LEPC

to hold meeting

The Petroleum County (LEPC) Local Emergency Planning Committee will hold their first meeting on Monday, Feb. 3, 2003, at 4:30 p.m. at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the Commissioner's office.

At this time, we will be officially forming the Petroleum County LEPC, appointing the members of the Petroleum County LEPC, and adopting the by-laws. We will be sending a letter to the state listing our members.

Once our LEPC is formed, we will discuss the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. We will review the format, hazards and the draft mission statement. Our next procedure will be to prioritize the hazards that affect our county.

This meeting is open to the public and we would appreciate any input that you may have.

Roundup Record Tribune

Petroleum County LEPC meets

The Petroleum County Local Emergency Planning Committee held their first official meeting on Monday, February 3, 2003, at the Petroleum County Courthouse.

We formalized the LEPC by officially appointing all of the members that are listed below:

Linda Augier—Town of Winnett Council/PDM Plan Writer

Lloyd Rowton—Petroleum County Commissioner, Member of Winnett Fire Board

William Troutwine—Petroleum County Sheriff/DES Coordinator, Petroleum County Coroner

Dr. Clay Dunlap—Winnett Superintendent of Schools

Lisa Solf—EMT/B for Petroleum County Ambulance/Deputy DES Coordinator, Secretary for Petroleum County Stockgrowers & Winnett TV

Levi Johnson—Town of Winnett Maintenance, Director of Public works

Bob Wiltse—Member of Winnett Volunteer Fire Department

O. Thomas Pugrud—Member of Central MT Health District Board, Petroleum County Commissioner

David Harris—Mayor for Town of Winnett

Linda Augier will serve as Chairman for the LEPC and Lisa Solf will be the Secretary and Point of Contact.

After adopting our By-laws, we discussed the necessity of prioritizing the natural hazards of our area. It was agreed upon that Wildland Fires pose the biggest threat at this particular time.

Mark Chonier reported the committee on the grants that are coming available.

We will be meeting again on March 3, 2003 at 4:30 p.m. at the Petroleum County Courthouse. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Roundup Record
2-12-03

Lewistown News - Argus
EFS 1-25-03

Petroleum County LEPC organizing

The Petroleum County (LEPC) Local Emergency Planning Committee will hold its first meeting on Feb. 3 at 4:30 p.m. at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the commissioner's office.

At this time, the Petroleum County LEPC will be officially forming, appointing members of the Petroleum County LEPC and adopting by-laws. A letter will be sent to the state listing members.

Once the LEPC is formed, a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan will be discussed.

The format, hazards and the draft mission statement will be reviewed. The next procedure will be to prioritize the hazards that affect the county.

This meeting is open to the public and any input would be appreciated.

MEETING NOTICE

The Petroleum County (LEPC) Local Emergency Planning Committee will hold their next meeting on March 3, 2003 at 4:30 P.M. at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the Commissioner's office.

Jack Smith, Director of Tri-County Red Cross, will be here to give a presentation on Red Cross Disaster Preparedness.

Lisa Solf will be reporting on the DES Governor's Conference that she attended in Helena on February 19th.

Linda Augier will be covering the Part A Rough Draft of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

The Assets/Inventory Loss sheets will be reviewed.

This meeting is open to the public and we would appreciate any input that you may have.

Petroleum County LEPC to meet March 3

The Petroleum County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will hold its next meeting at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, March 3 at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the commissioner's office.

Jack Smith, director of Tri-County Red Cross, will be there to give a presentation on Red Cross disaster preparedness.

Lisa Solf will report on the DES Governor's Conference she attended in Helena on Feb. 19.

Linda Augier will cover the Part A Rough Draft of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

The assets/inventory loss sheets will be reviewed.

This meeting is open to the public and any input is appreciated.

Helena News-Argus

3-1-03

LEPC AGENDA

The LEPC will meet briefly on May 5th at 4:30 p.m. at the Petroleum County Courthouse. We will discuss the SARS Epidemic and how it affects us.

There will be a "Table Top" SARS Exercise in Lewistown on May 9th at 9 a.m. at the Fergus County Sheriff's Office.

LEPC AGENDA

The Petroleum County LEPC will meet on July 7th at 4:30 p.m. at the Petroleum County Courthouse in the Commissioner's office.

Jack Smith, Director of Tri-County Red Cross, will be here to give a presentation on Red Cross in Petroleum County. He will also discuss the Memorandum of Understanding between Red Cross and Petroleum County.

Lisa Solf will be reporting on the SARS exercises that she has recently attended.

Linda Augier will discuss her continued work on the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant project.

Mark Gruener, Montana DES, will be on hand to discuss the upcoming grant funds, who is eligible, and if it is multi-jurisdictional.

This meeting is open to the public and we would appreciate any input that you may have.



Petroleum County Conservation District

Box 118
Winnett, MT 59087
406-429-6646

*Dave Skinner—Chairman Dave Wickhorst—Vice Chair Hugh Brindley—Treasurer Craig Iverson—Public Relations
Diane Ahlgren—Youth Education Victor Manuel—Research Mark Weller—Range Leader*

Board Meeting

December 30th, 2002

1:30 p.m.

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. APPROVE MINUTES
- III. FINANCIAL REPORT
- IV. BUSINESS AGENDA

- A. Interviews
- B. Linda Augier PDMP
- C. Nikki Lott, NRCS
- C. Weed Grant Proposal
- D. January Thaw
- F. Pay Bills



Winnett Field Office P.O. Box 118 Winnett, MT 59087 Office # 429-7890 Fax # 429-2015

Linda Augier
Local Box
Winnett, MT 59087

February 11, 2003

Subject: Local Workgroup Meeting & EQIP Ranking Decisions.

Dear Linda,

On behalf of the NRCS Winnett Field Office and the Petroleum County Conservation District we would like to thank you for your participation and interest in the locally led decision making process.

Enclosed are the minutes from our local workgroup meeting held on February 7th. You will also find the ranking criteria documentation to reference the enclosed minutes. The information collected at both Local Work Group Meetings has been forwarded to the NRCS Lower Missouri Resource Area for input for EQIP ranking and other program decisions.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments. You can reach Nikki at 429-6646 or any of the board members listed on the previous minutes enclosed.

Sincerely,

Nakaya (Nikki) Lott
District Conservationist
NRCS Winnett Field Office

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Winnett School District #1
Regular Board Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, January 21, 2003, 3:00 p.m.
Board Room

I. CALL TO ORDER

- A. Roll Call
- B. Pledge to the Flag

II. SET NEXT MONTHS MEETING: Tuesday, February 18th 4:00 p.m.

III. APPROVE MINUTES: December 17th Regular Meeting

IV. REPORTS:

- A. Chairperson
- B. Trustees
- C. Clerk
- D. Committee

V. PERSONNEL

- A. Superintendent Contract
- B. Board of Trustees Self Evaluation

VI. OLD BUSINESS

- A. MHSA Meeting in Billings
- B. Football/Volleyball Co-Op Agreements for 2003/2004
- C. Progress on Five-Year Plan
- D. Legislative Update
- E. Change Fixed Asset Policy #7510 to \$5000.00, 3rd & Final Reading

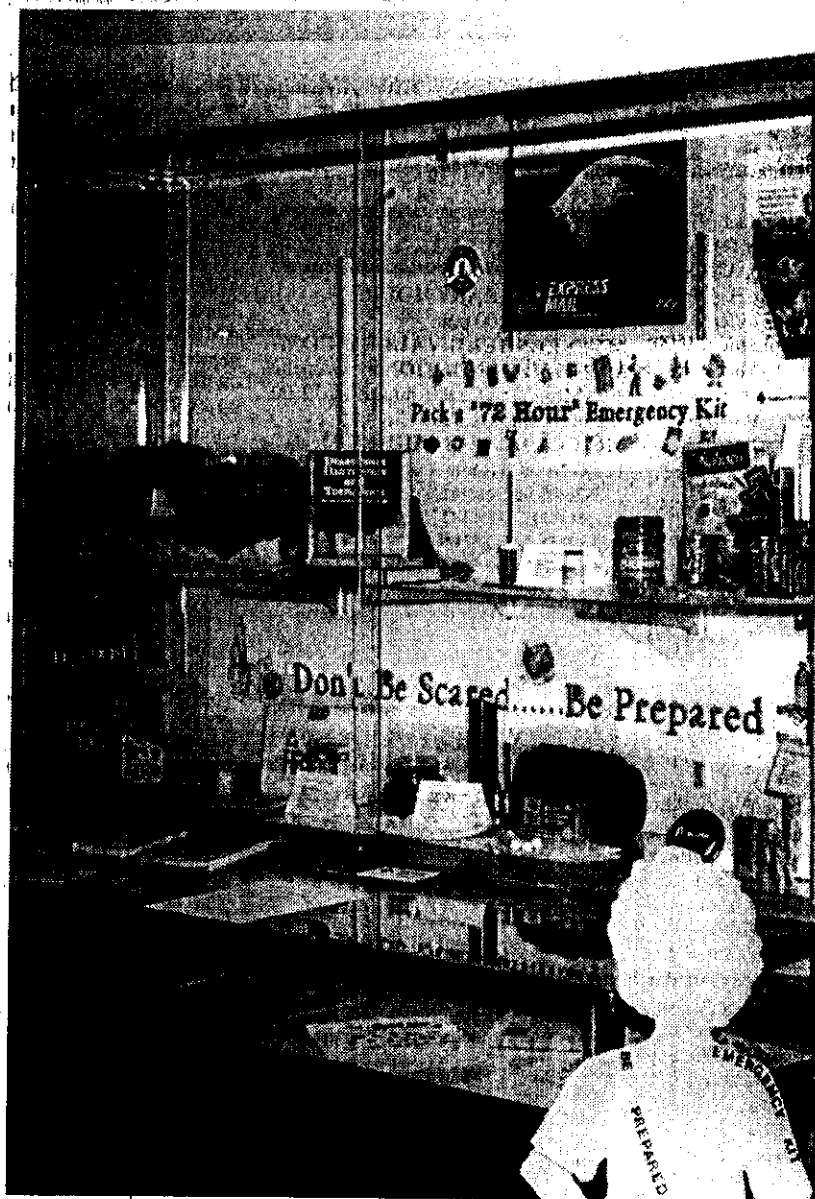
VII. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Approve Financial Package
- B. Preliminary Budget Figures for 2003/2004
- C. Approve Agreement with Job Corp Personnel
- D. Change Spring Break from March 20th & 21st to February 13th & 14th
- E. Call for Election
- F. Resolution to Perform Election by Mail Ballot

VIII. SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

- A. PIR Day in Lewistown on February 3, 2003
- B. Prom Details
- C. Driver Education Details
- D. Inventory & Appraisal Progress
- E. Representative on Petroleum County's Disaster Prevention Plan Committee
- F. No Child Left Behind Implementation
- G. Other School Matters

IX. ADJOURNMENT



Don't Be Scared – Be Prepared. Pack a 72 preparedness kit. This display at the Petroleum County Community Library was put together by the Local Emergency Planning Committee, the Winnett Lions, the Red Cross and the U.S. Postal Service.

Photo by Ralph T. Corbett

Don't be scared - be prepared

By Linda Augier

Petroleum County may never experience a volcanic eruption or a major earthquake, but we can be prepared for those natural hazards that come our way. Hazards like severe winter weather, wildfires, floods and dam failure. Also we can be prepared for man-made hazards like chemical spills and threats from "bad guys".

It has been found that when children are involved in planning for the safety of their family and pets their anxiety and fear levels lessen. We all view many scary things on television and have no way to reach out and help, but we can help ourselves.

Please take the time as a family to place a 72 Preparedness Kit. The kit can be in an old suitcase - so it can be picked up on the way out of the house or in smaller boxes - so that each family member can carry something. Use the best method for your family, talk it out, plan together and

BE PREPARED.

The local emergency planning committee, the Winnett Lions, the Red Cross and the U.S. Postal Service have put a display together. If you have questions, please contact someone within these groups.

At the Library

Feb 2023

thru APRIL

POSTER

The Local Emergency Planning Committee, the Winnett Lions, the Red Cross and the U.S. Postal Service have put this display together.

DON'T BE SCARED - BE PREPARED
PACK A 72 PREPAREDNESS KIT

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**Winnett
Public
Schools**

RAMPAGE

Volume 1, Issue 5

Feb 4th, 2003

The quest for Lombardi

§ AMBER CLARK-
EDITOR

§ WES STAHL-EDITOR

§ RYAN SHAW-EDITOR

§ CHELSEA McKENNA

§ COURTNEY PARRISH

§ DUSTIN HICKS

§ CHAD MARKS

§ GRANT SHAW

Disaster Prevention Plan

By: Chelsea McKenna

Petroleum County, the town of Winnett, and Winnett High School are beginning to work together to write and instigate an emergency prevention plan called the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. (PDMP) The Federal Government is asking everyone in the state and country to organize this idea and get it started in their hometown.

The committee for Petroleum county consists of several county commission members, Dr. Clay Dunlap, who is representing the school, Linda Augier for City Council, Petroleum County employees, and Sheriff William Troutwine. They have received a list of both man-caused hazard and natural disasters. The man caused dangers include water contamination, civil disorder, and fires. The committee will also be considering natural disasters, such as drought, fire, earthquake, volcanic eruption. (or ash from a distant volcano) tornados, and weather issues like high winds and hail. A 50-100 year record of the disasters and problems for this county will be examined to determine which hazards are prevalent here. Our county will then prioritize these issues. Drought and fire will be high on the list, as will the weather disasters. Then they will instigate a plan of action to mitigate each of these hazards. The members will hopefully be doing things like checking roofs and trimming trees to prevent wind caused problems. and coming up with an improved fire-prevention system. Some issues on the list, like insect infestation and vector-borne diseases are already taken care of by Public Health. Linda Augier, who was interviewed for this article, said it this way:

"With the Homeland Security Bill in place, we need to look at ways to protect this county and it's citizens."

Disaster Prevention Plan

By: Chelsea McKenna

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“With the Homeland Security Bill in place, we need to look at ways to protect this county and it’s citizens.”

Winnett School Board Meeting

The Trustees of School District #1 met in regular session on January 21, 2003. Board members present were Diana Brady, Jolene Shaw, Gari King, Daniel Iverson and Kevin Keith. Supt. Clay Dunlap and Clerk Tammie Marks were also present.

Visitors in attendance were Marie Dunlap, Tom Lashley, Teri Harris, Adam Tholt and Tasha Keith.

Minutes of the December 17th regular meeting were approved. Also approved was the Financial Package, which included January warrants and investment and December financial information.

Board Chair Brady reported on a goal setting meeting she and Jolene had with several teachers and parents. She shared several goals established by the committee for the Boards approval at a later date.

Tom Lashley met with the Board to ask them to consider leasing the lights from the football field to Grass Range School for their football program. The Board informed Mr. Lashley they would look into it and put it on a later agenda for their consideration.

Teri Harris provided the Board with estimated financial information concerning expenses to start our own volleyball program or staying with our co-op with Grass Range. The Board discussed in depth the pro's and con's.

Mrs. Harris reported on her attendance to the MHSA meeting in Billings. She reviewed new proposals and revisions made to the rules and bylaws of the MHSA.

A motion was made and unanimously passed to offer Supt. Dunlap a contract for the 2003/2004 school year with the same conditions as this year.

The Board tabled their self-evaluations until their next regular meeting.

Marie Dunlap updated the Board with information for the Five-Year Plan.

Supt. Dunlap briefly updated the Board about legislative issues and the impact of the implementation of the No Child Left Behind act. Mr. Dunlap strongly recommended they read through the information he shared with them.

A motion was made and unanimously passed to approve the 3rd and final reading to raise our capitalization policy to \$5000.

Supt. Dunlap informed the Board that we have no information for preliminary budget figures at this time. We do have more Special Education needs and will address this issue at the next regular meeting.

Supt. Dunlap explained the benefits of the Job Corp and strongly recommended the Board approve an agreement with the Job Corp Personnel. A motion was made and unanimously passed to approve the agreement.

Supt. Dunlap asked for Board approval to change spring break from March 20th & 21st to February 13th & 14th for the tournaments. A motion was made and unanimously passed to approve the change.

A motion was made and unanimously passed to make the following call for election: "Whereas the term's of Gari King and Kevin Keith will expire in May, 2003, we, as Board of Trustees of Winnett School District #1, resolve to hold such election on May 6, 2003 to elect two trustees, each for a three year term, and to ask for the possible budgeting authority."

A motion was made and unanimously passed to approve the resolution to perform the election by mail ballot.

Supt. Dunlap informed the Board that teachers would be attending a PIR day in Lewistown on February 3, 2003.

Supt. Dunlap updated the Board with Prom details.

Supt. Dunlap briefly discussed Drivers Education fees with the Board. The item will be on next month's agenda.

Tammie informed the Board Valuation NW would be here in April or May to do an appraisal and update our inventory.

→ Supt. Dunlap informed the Board he is on the Petroleum County's Disaster Prevention Plan Committee and encouraged interested board members to join also.

Glenda Barbula addressed the Board concerning drama. She explained that the 8th grade class would like to put on a play. The Board briefly discussed expenses with Supt. Dunlap and Mrs. Barbula. The Board agreed to let her get started and a stipend will be determined at a later meeting.

The Board agreed to hold their next regular meeting on Tuesday, February 18th at 4:00 p.m.

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

REGULAR MEETING
NOVEMBER 13, 2002
7:00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
3. AGENDA REVISION
4. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS
 1. FREBURG AND BEVIS
 2. PAUL TOROK – M.A.P.
5. COMMUNICATIONS
6. REPORTS
 1. MAYOR
 2. COUNCIL
 3. FIRE CHIEF
 4. MAINTENANCE
 5. CLERK
7. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION
 1. STREETS & ALLEY CLOSURE
 2. POLICY REVIEW
 3. DELIQUENT ACCOUNTS
 4. FALL GARBAGE DUMPSTER
 5. M.A.P. SECURITY ASSEMENT, EMERGENCY PLAN FOR THE TOWN
8. ITEMS FOR ACTION
 1. STREETS & ALLEY CLOSURE
 2. DELIQUENT ACCOUNTS
 3. FALL GARBAGE DUMPSTER
 4. M.A.P. SECURITY ASSEMENT, EMERGENCY PLAN FOR THE TOWN
 5. J.V. 03-1
9. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL
10. ADJORNMENT

POSTED 11/08/02

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

**REGULAR MEETING
DECEMBER 09, 2002
7:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
- 3. AGENDA REVISION**
- 4. OPEN BIDS**
- 5. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS**
 - 1. RUTH & NANCY FREBURG**
 - 2. BURT BEVIS**
 - 3. ERIC JOLMA**
 - 4. MARK GRUENER – MT D.E.S.**
- 6. COMMUNICATIONS**
- 7. REPORTS**
 - 1. MAYOR**
 - 2. COUNCIL**
 - 3. FIRE CHIEF**
 - 4. MAINTENANCE**
 - 5. CLERK**
- 8. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION**
 - 1. STREETS & ALLEY CLOSURE**
 - 2. PRE-DISTER MITIGATION PLAN**
 - 3. FALL GARBAGE DUMPSTER**
 - 4. MMIA RESOLUTION**
 - 5. CAMERA PURCHASE**
 - 6. CHLORINATOR BLDG**
 - 7. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 8. SURPLUS PROPERTY BIDS**
 - 9. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**
 - 10. POLICY REVIEW**
- 9. ITEMS FOR ACTION**
 - 1. STREETS & ALLEY CLOSURE**
 - 2. FALL GARBAGE DUMPSTER**
 - 3. MMIA RESOLUTION**
 - 4. CAMERA PURCHASE**
 - 5. CHLORINATOR BLDG**
 - 6. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 7. SURPLUS PROPERTY BIDS**

8. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
9. POLICY REVIEW

10. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL

11. ADJORNMENT

POSTED 12/05/02

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

REGULAR MEETING
JANUARY 13, 2002
7:00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
3. AGENDA REVISION
4. APPOINT TOWN JUDGE
5. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS
6. COMMUNICATIONS
7. REPORTS
 1. MAYOR
 2. COUNCIL
 3. FIRE CHIEF
 4. MAINTENANCE
 5. CLERK
8. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION
 1. USE OF LIQUID DE-ICIER ON TOWN STREETS
 - ✓ 2. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
 3. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE
 4. CAMERA/VACUUM PURCHASE
 5. ESB CLEANING
 6. SEWER EXTENSION
 7. WATER HEATER INSTULATION
 8. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
 9. POLICY REVIEW
9. ITEMS FOR ACTION
 1. USE OF LIQUID DE-ICIER ON TOWN STREETS
 2. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE
 3. CAMERA/VACUUM PURCHASE
 4. ESB CLEANING
 5. SEWER EXTENSION
 6. WATER HEATER INSTULATION
 7. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN
 8. POLICY REVIEW
10. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL
11. ADJORNMENT

POSTED 01/10/03

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

**REGULAR MEETING
FEBRUARY 10 2003
7:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
- 3. AGENDA REVISION**
- 4. JOB APPLICATIONS**
- 5. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS**
- 6. COMMUNICATIONS**
- 7. REPORTS**
 - 1. MAYOR**
 - 2. COUNCIL**
 - 3. FIRE CHIEF**
 - 4. MAINTENANCE**
 - 5. CLERK**
- 8. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION**
 - 1. OUR TOWN SOFTWARE**
 - 2. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN**
 - 3. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE**
 - 4. VACUUM PURCHASE**
 - 5. ESB CLEANING JOB APPLICATIONS**
 - 6. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 7. POLICY REVIEW**
 - 8. PROPERTY AND SUPPLY BUREAU RESOLUTION**
- 9. ITEMS FOR ACTION**
 - 1. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE**
 - 2. VACUUM PURCHASE**
 - 3. ESB CLEANING JOB APPLICATIONS**
 - 4. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 5. POLICY REVIEW**
 - 6. PROPERTY AND SUPPLY BUREAU RESOLUTION**
- 10. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL**
- 11. ADJORNMENT**

POSTED 02/06/03

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

**REGULAR MEETING
MARCH 10, 2003
7:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
- 3. AGENDA REVISION**
- 4. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS**
- 5. COMMUNICATIONS**
- 6. REPORTS**
 - 1. MAYOR**
 - 2. COUNCIL**
 - 3. FIRE CHIEF**
 - 4. MAINTENANCE**
 - 5. CLERK**
- 7. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION**
 - 1. OUR TOWN SOFTWARE**
 - 2. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN**
 - 3. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE**
 - 4. STREET & ALLEYS**
 - 5. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 6. POLICY REVIEW**
- 8. ITEMS FOR ACTION**
 - 1. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 2. POLICY REVIEW**
 - 3. J.V.s 03-2 – 03-3 – 03-4**
- 9. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL**
- 10. ADJORNMENT**

POSTED 03/07/03

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

**REGULAR MEETING
APRIL 14, 2003
7:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
- 3. AGENDA REVISION**
- 4. VISITORS AND/OR DELEGATIONS**
 - 1. Bill Troutwine**
- 5. COMMUNICATIONS**
- 6. REPORTS**
 - 1. MAYOR**
 - 2. COUNCIL**
 - 3. FIRE CHIEF**
 - 4. MAINTENANCE**
 - 5. CLERK**
- 7. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION**
 - 1. OUR TOWN SOFTWARE**
 - 2. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN**
 - 3. MMIA PROPERTY INSURANCE**
 - 4. STREET & ALLEYS**
 - 5. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 6. POLICY REVIEW**
 - 7. AIRPORT PROPERTY**
 - 8. LIFEGUARD APPLICATIONS**
 - 9. HRDC EMPLOYMENT**
 - 10. TOWN PARK**
- 8. ITEMS FOR ACTION**
 - 1. SEWER EXTENSION**
 - 2. POLICY REVIEW**
 - 3. LIFEGUARD APPLICATIONS**
 - 4. HRDC EMPLOYMENT**
 - 5. TOWN PARK**
- 9. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL**
- 10. ADJORNMENT**

POSTED 04/10/03

TOWN OF WINNETT

PHONE 429-5451

REGULAR MEETING
JULY 14, 2003
7:00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
3. AGENDA REVISION
4. PUBLIC COMMENT
5. 1. ALL SCHOOL REUNION COMMITTEE
6. COMMUNICATIONS
7. REPORTS
 1. MAYOR
 2. COUNCIL
 3. FIRE CHIEF
 4. MAINTENANCE
 5. CLERK *Sign for Pool/Park Sprinklers*
8. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION AND/OR DISCUSSION
 1. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
 2. STREET & ALLEYS
 3. POLICY REVIEW
 4. FALL DUMPSTER
9. ITEMS FOR ACTION
 1. POLICY REVIEW
 2. *J.V. 03-6*
10. CLAIMS/WARRANTS APPROVAL
11. ADJORNMENT

POSTED 07/10/03

PETROLEUM COUNTY AMBULANCE

REVIEW OF ROUGH DRAFT OF MITIGATION PLAN

JULY 9, 2003 @ 6 PM

Lysia Leep

Napier Hardford

Leslie K. Harrison

Linda L. Herrick

Kathy Johnson

Bob Lee

Carol Ann Schaeffer

Laura L. Kiehl

Teri Harris

WINNETT VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
REVIEW OF ROUGH DRAFT OF MITIGATION PLAN

July 10, 2003 @7:30 PM

Hinda Aron

Ron Kastner

Steve Eickhoff

Leonard Eickhoff

David J. Tranter

Joe O'Connor

Johna L. Kamlich

Eugene

Bob Wittes

[Signature]

PUBLIC HEARING

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

July 16, 2003

1:00 - 3:00 PM

Petroleum County Courthouse



PETROLEUM COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

P.O. Box 118 Winnett, MT 59087 Phone: 406-429-6646

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Date: July 28th, 2003 **Time:** 7:30 p.m. **Place:** USDA Building

- I. **CALL TO ORDER:**
- II. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
 - A. Minutes from June 2nd
 - B. Minutes from June 30th
- III. **REPORTS:**
 - A. **FINANCIAL**
 - 1. Bills and Wages
 - 2. Report of accounts
 - B. **ADMINISTRATIVE**
 - 1. Gopher Getter update
 - 2. Salt Cedar Grant via Alice
 - 3. Annual Financial Report and Audit Requirements
 - 4. Watershed Education Program
 - C. NRCS – Nikki Lott
- IV. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
 - A. Personnel Policy
 - B. Impaired Stream Landowner lists
 - C. Missouri River Cons. Dist. Council - Craig
 - D. Grazing Lands Conv. - Nashville
 - E. EQIP Recommendations for FY03 County Distributions
 - F. Farm Bill Fallout
- V. **GUEST / PUBLIC COMMENT:**
 - A. Linda Augier, LEPC Chairman RE: Pre Mitigation Disaster Plan
 - B. Carl Kimmel - Interested party re: Supervisors position
- VI. **OLD BUSINESS:**
 - A.
- VII. **NEW BUSINESS:**
 - A. Administrative Grant & 310 Agreements-Dave
 - B. NRCS/PCCD Agreement
 - C. NACD Raffle
 - D. Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund Grant
- VIII. **ADJOURNMENT:**
 - A. Next regular meeting scheduled for August 25th, 2003 at 5:00 p.m.
 - B. Impaired Streams/Landowners meeting is August 25th, 2003. Ct Hs 7:30 p.m.

POSTED this 22nd day of July, 2003

Shauna Clark
District Administrator

PUBLIC HEARING

July 16, 2003 1pm to 3pm

Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

SCHOOL CLERK'S OFFICE

Sign in sheet for Library location:

Please sign in and log any comments, thank you

Glen L Dunlap - Project looks good - very complete.

PUBLIC HEARING

July 16, 2003 1pm to 3pm

Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Sign in sheet for Petroleum County Court House location:
Please sign in and log any comments, thank you

Linda Gershman
Lisa Delf

SECTION THREE

Plan Maintenance

Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance section of this document details the formal process that will ensure the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for Petroleum County remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing a plan revision every five years. This section describes how the Petroleum County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

The Board of Commissioners for Petroleum County, the Town of Winnett Mayor and Council will be responsible for adopting, by resolution, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. These governing bodies have the authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural hazard mitigation. Once the plan has been adopted, the Petroleum County LEPC will be responsible for submitting the plan to the State of Montana Hazard Mitigation Program Manager. Upon acceptance by the State of Montana, DES Division and FEMA; Petroleum County, will gain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

The LEPC will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the plan action items, review of grant applications, and the formal plan review process. The LEPC consists of members from local agencies, organizations, governmental representatives, local businesses and encourages public participation at all its meetings.

The LEPC will meet quarterly if deemed necessary. These meetings are posted and open to the public. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items in the PDMP and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustain-ability of the plan.

The Petroleum County PDMP will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of the programs and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and time-line, and identifies the local agencies and organizations participating in the plan evaluation. LEPC members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the plan.

The LEPC will review the mission statement, goals and objectives/action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county, as well as changes in State or Federal policy and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The LEPC will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data.

Petroleum County is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The LEPC members are responsible for the annual review and update of the PDMP. The public will have the opportunity to provide feedback about the plan. Copies of the PDMP will be available for review at the Petroleum County Courthouse, the Town of Winnett Clerks office and the public library. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized by flyers, newspaper notices and the Winnett School District #1 newsletter. The PDMP also includes the address and the phone number of the LEPC Secretary responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan.

A public meeting will be held after each annual evaluation or when deemed necessary by the LEPC. The meetings will provide the public a forum for county citizens to express concern, opinions and ideas about the plan. The LEPC Secretary will be responsible for using county resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the public postings, newsletters and newspaper notices.

All public hearings, meetings and any changes to the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan will be documented in the Appendix, which shall include the date, time, place, attendance and changes made.

Lisa Solf, LEPC Secretary
Post Office Box 226
201 East Main Street
Winnett, Mt. 59087
Phone: (406) 429-5551
E-mail: petco@midrivers.com

PUBLIC HEARING

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

July 29, 2003

7:00 - 9:00 PM

at the Public Library

PUBLIC HEARING

July 29, 2003 7pm to 9pm

Petroleum County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Sign in sheet for Winnett Public Library location:

Please sign in and log any comments, thank you

NO SHILL

SECTION FOUR

Risk Assessment

- I. Hazard Identification**
- II. Vulnerability Assessment/Critical Structures**
- III. Inventorying Assets/Estimating Potential Losses**
- IV. Analyzing Development Trends**

I. Hazard Identification

Hazard prioritization was accomplished by determining which hazards had caused prior fatalities; resulted in property damage; had the potential to cause the most economic hardship within the county; and, had the potential to affect Petroleum County residents in the future.

The following list include all hazards discussed and evaluated during the public hearings and the overall planning process.

Natural Hazards

Thunderstorms and Lightening
Tornadoes
Windstorms
Hailstorms
Severe Winter Storms
Avalanches
Wildfires
Insect Infestation

Geologic Hazards

Landslides
Earthquakes
Volcanic Eruption

Hydrologic Hazards

Floods/Flash Floods
Water Main Floods
Erosion

People-Specific Hazards

Bomb Threats
Terrorism
Hostage Situation
Cyber-Terrorism
Civil Disturbance
Airplane Accident

Technological Hazards

Dam Failure
Power Failure
Nuclear Attacks
Pipeline Failure

Biological Hazards

West Nile Virus
SARS
Hanta Virus
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Equine Distemper

The following natural hazards, listed in order of priority, were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from LEPC members, public hearings, researching past disaster declarations, researching library articles, old journals, interviewing older residents and information from the National Weather Service and numerous pertinent 'world wide web sites'. In addition the Winnett Volunteer Fire Department is in the process of developing a GIS database that will map the town and county infrastructure, critical facilities and land uses.

The following table identifies the hazards, in priority order, as established by the LEPC after reviewing all public and private input and analysis of the magnitude of the harm that may result and the likelihood of the harm occurring.

Hazard	How Identified	Why Identified
(1)Wildfire	Review of past fires Input from B.L.M. Input from VFD Public Hearings Research of historical data National Weather Service Input from Town Council County Commissioners W.W.W. sites	The Town of Winnett & Petroleum Co. lands have been devastated by wildfires. Fires are a frequent and natural part of the ecosystem and will always require mitigation measures. The need to improve fire equipment and response time. The need to put structures, systems, and equipment in place.
(2)Severe Weather	Review of past weather patterns National Weather Service Input from community Public Hearings Research of historical data DNRC NRCS Conservation District Councils & Commissions	Far reaching damage and disruption from natural forces that are a part of this county and must be continually mitigated, as shown by historical data and current conditions.

(3)Drought	<p>Mt. Drought Response Plan Public hearings Historical data National Weather Service NRCS DNRC Conservation District FEMA web site National Drought Commission</p>	<p>Every aspect of life in the town and the county has been adversely affected by the ongoing 4 year drought. Drought continues to be identified as severe.</p>
(4)Flood Dam Failure	<p>Review of past floods DNRC FEMA web site High risk dam reviews National Weather Service Councils and Commissions Public hearings</p>	<p>The rivers and streams of Petroleum County have flooded in the past and will flood again in the future. Flooding creates immense loss of life and destruction of property and livelihood.</p>
(5)HazMat	<p>Input from public FEMA County DES VFD Sheriff</p>	<p>HazMat emergencies can occur at any time and in any place. Knowledge and training to combat this issue is critical. Public safety</p>
(6)Vector Borne Diseases	<p>Newspaper articles T.V. news reports Public health Public concern Councils & Commissions</p>	<p>Recent SARS & West Nile 'scare'. The need to develop systems and communications to ensure Petroleum Co. will be protected.</p>
(7)Volcano	<p>Review of historical data National Weather Service</p>	<p>This area will once again feel the impact of a volcanic eruption.</p>

II. Vulnerability Assessment/Critical Structures

Combines hazard identification with an inventory of the existing property and population exposed to a hazard. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for Petroleum County identifies critical facilities located in the county and the town and the hazards to which these facilities are susceptible. A critical facility is defined as a facility in either the public or private sector that provides essential products and services to the general public, is otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the county, or fulfills important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

This PDMP is Multi-jurisdictional, and for clarity's sake, critical facilities are listed according to jurisdiction.

They are as follows: Petroleum County

Town of Winnett

Winnett School District #1 - The Winnett School District is not considered a separate jurisdiction but given the importance within the community the school stands on its own as a critical facility.

Petroleum County Critical Structures

Court House: Information from the 'Pages of Time, a History of Petroleum County, Montana - by Petroleum County Public Library.

In 1916 Walter Winnett began the construction of a large two-story Eagle sandstone building. Reportedly, Croatian stonemasons were engaged in building the structure. The sandstone when first blasted is of a soft texture which can quite easily be carved and chipped into building blocks. However, its composition is such that the longer it is exposed to the elements, the harder and more firm it becomes. The lumber for the interior of the edifice was freighted from Grassrange by wagon. In 1928 the building was remodeled for a courthouse and leased to Petroleum County. The building was purchased in 1943 by Petroleum County.

The Petroleum County maintenance shop was built in 1969
Petroleum County Public School located in Winnett

Petroleum County recently (April 2003) re-established a landing strip south of the town limits. This is a small craft gravel strip that has the potential to be used as a helipad for emergency landings. The Director of Emergency Services is currently working on a grant to establish an asphalt landing pad. This landing strip is considered a critical structure and will be used for all hazard events. Love it

Petroleum County critical structures are at risk from fire, severe weather, HazMat and volcanic ash fallout.

Accurate location information is not available for many of the critical facilities featured on the following maps. For future accuracy the ArcView computer program, and global positioning will be used to pin point Petroleum County critical structures.

Street addressing is currently being put in place for enhanced 911. Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett are currently working with Fergus County Planning Department to complete this project.

Fergus Electric Cooperative, Incorporated is unable to provide maps of power grids for Petroleum County alone, they service one substation approximately a half mile south of Winnett. They have provided technical assistance to the Commissioners and have recommended housing a generator behind the courthouse to power up a command post during electrical outage. Fergus Electric also recommends

generators be placed at the Winnett Emergency Services building and the Winnett Public School. These are structures that can be used for emergency shelter during hazardous conditions.

Map #1: Petroleum County roads and bridges

Map #2: Mid-Rivers Telephone Cooperative Fiber Optics route through Petroleum County

Map #3: Conoco Pipe Line route through Petroleum County.

Map #4: Location of High Hazard Dams in Petroleum County
Petrolia, Yellow Water main dam and Yellow Water Dike.

Map #5: Petroleum County landing strip.

Currently the DNRC is unable to supply a county map showing the location of the three High Hazard and the five significant Hazard Dams in Petroleum County.

Petroleum County
r and bridges

X= bridges

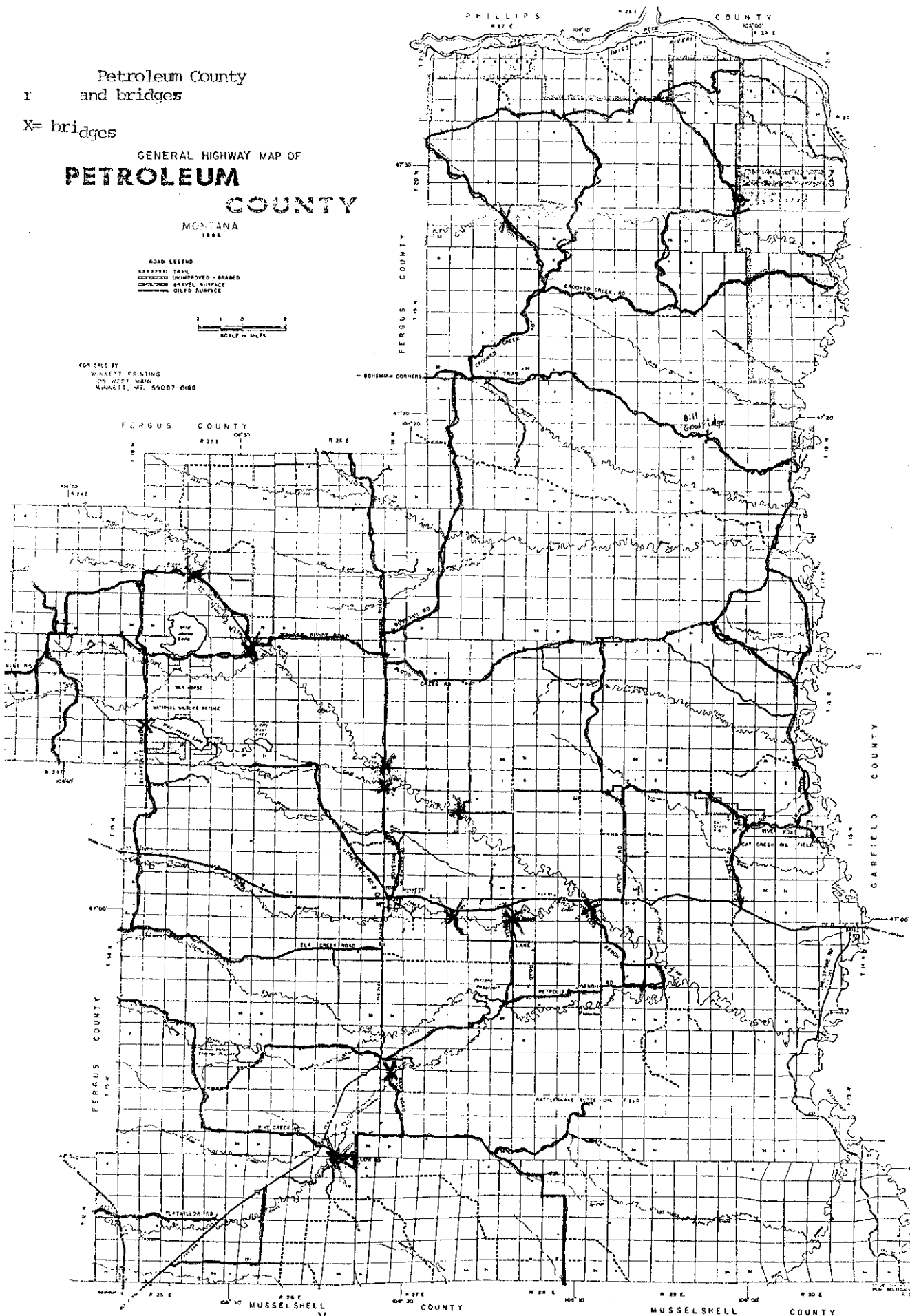
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP OF PETROLEUM COUNTY MONTANA 1966

ROAD LEGEND
 DASHED LINE TRAIL
 SOLID LINE IMPROVED - GRADED
 DASHED LINE GRAVEL SURFACE
 SOLID LINE OIL SURFACE

1 0 1
SCALE IN MILES

FOR SALE BY
 WILSON'S PRINTING
 105 N. 2ND ST.
 MURKIN, MT. 59007-0188

FERGUS COUNTY
 R 25 E
 T 15 N



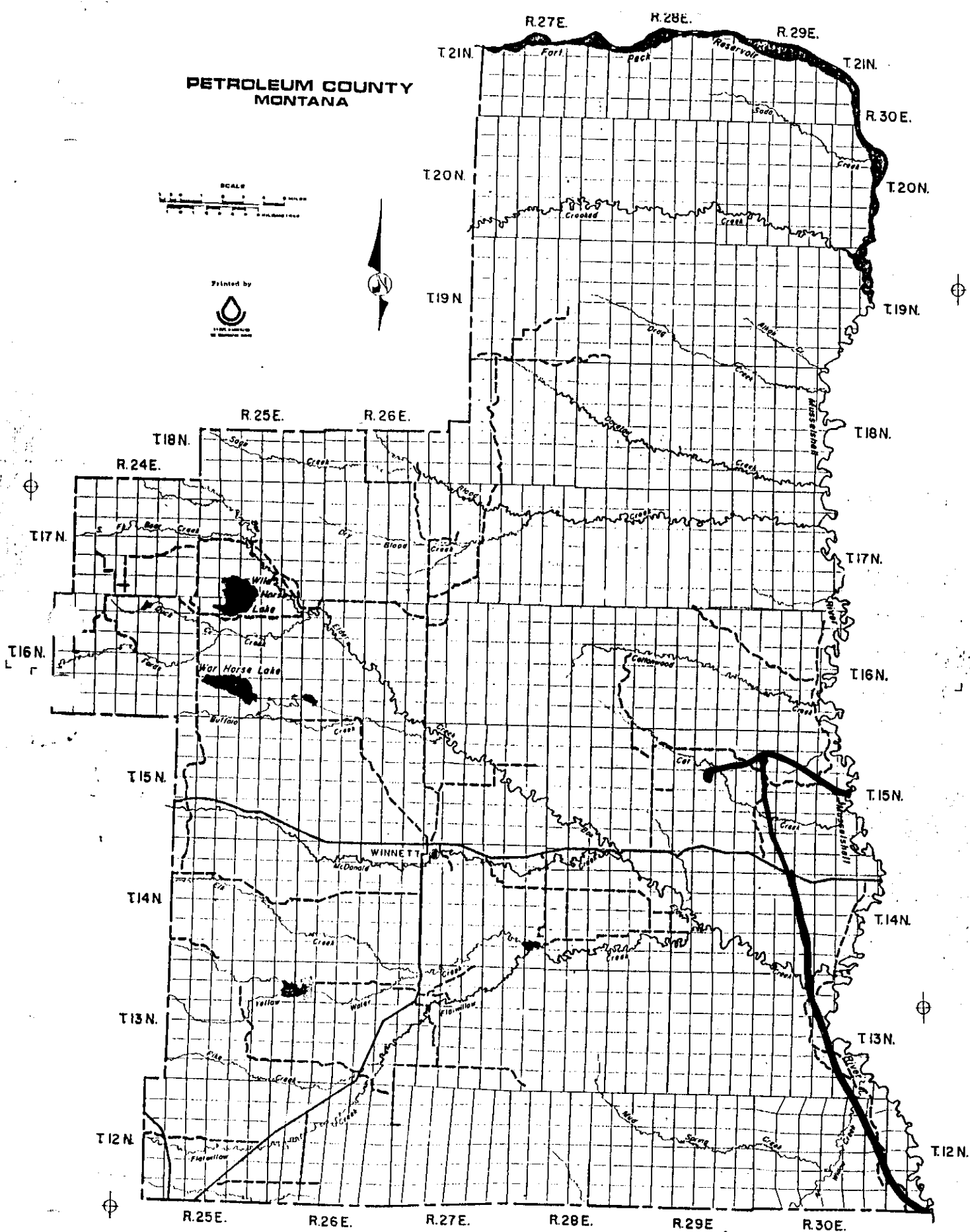
MAP #1 - Petroleum County roads and bridges

[illegible]

PETROLEUM COUNTY MONTANA



Printed by



MAP #3 - Conoco Pipe Line route through Petroleum County

Conoco Pipe Line Company

To report an emergency call:

1-800-231-2551

For additional information call:

YELLOWSTONE PIPE LINE CO.

Larry Ferguson
Conoco Pipe Line Company
3180 Hwy 12 East
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 442-7239

GLACIER SYSTEM

Buck Murphy
Conoco Pipe Line Company
P.O. Box 1252
Cut Bank, Montana 59427
(406) 873-4815

Conoco Pipe Line Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area. The materials transported in each county are shown by numbers correlating with the materials transported list.

CASCADE	 (1), (2), (3), & (4) 	PETROLEUM	 (1) & (2)
JUDITH BASIN	 (1) & (2) 	FERGUS	 (1) & (2)

Materials transported are:

(1) BUTANE
(2) CRUDE OIL

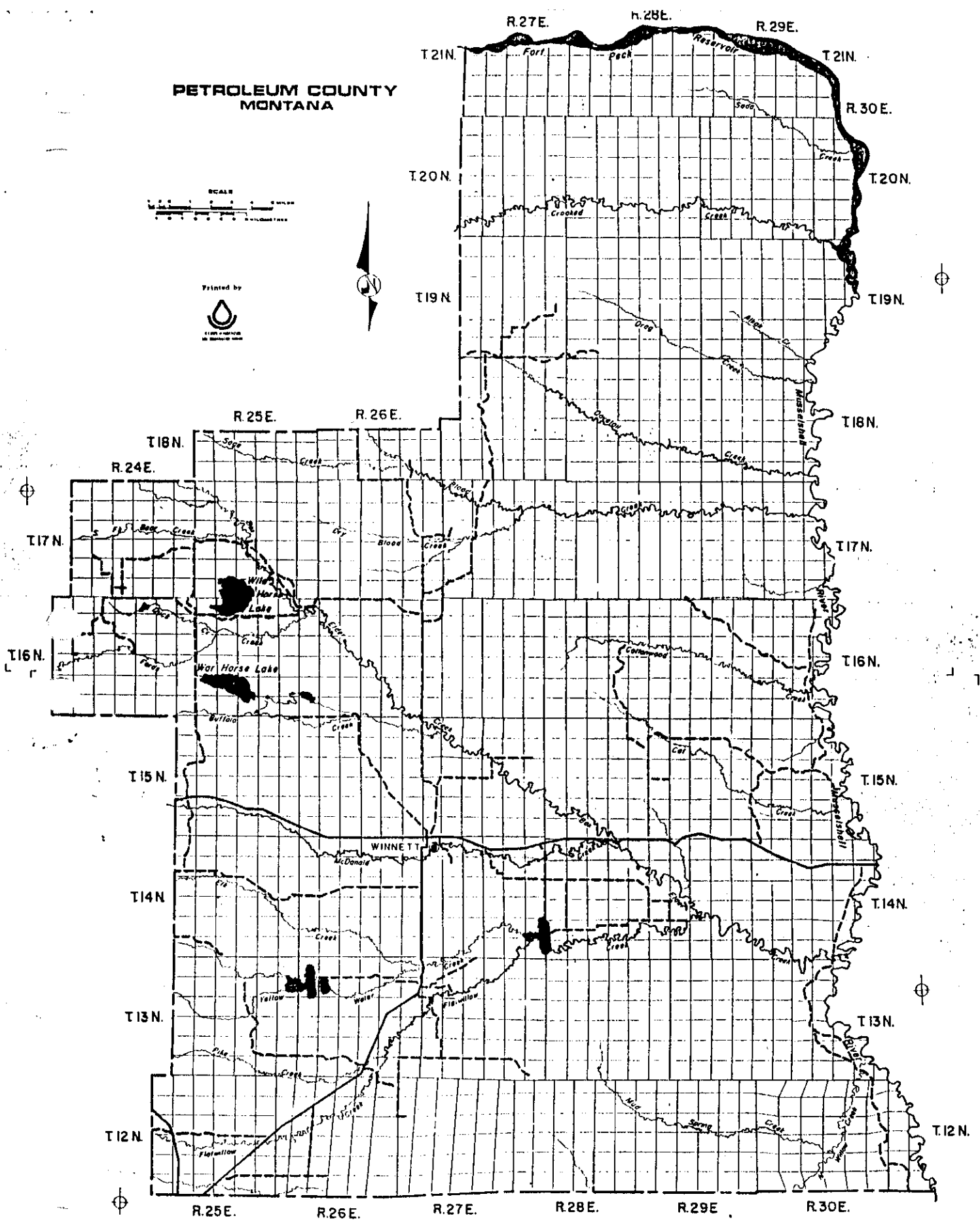
(3) FUEL OIL (1, 2)
(4) GASOLINE

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

PETROLEUM COUNTY MONTANA



Printed by



MAP #4 - Location of High Hazard Dams in Petroleum County
Petrolia, Yellow Water main dam and Yellow Water Dike

SYSTEM DESIGN AND REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

WAY, ROAD, AND STREET CLASSIFICATION
The following table defines the type of road shown on the (1:25,000 Scale) map.

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

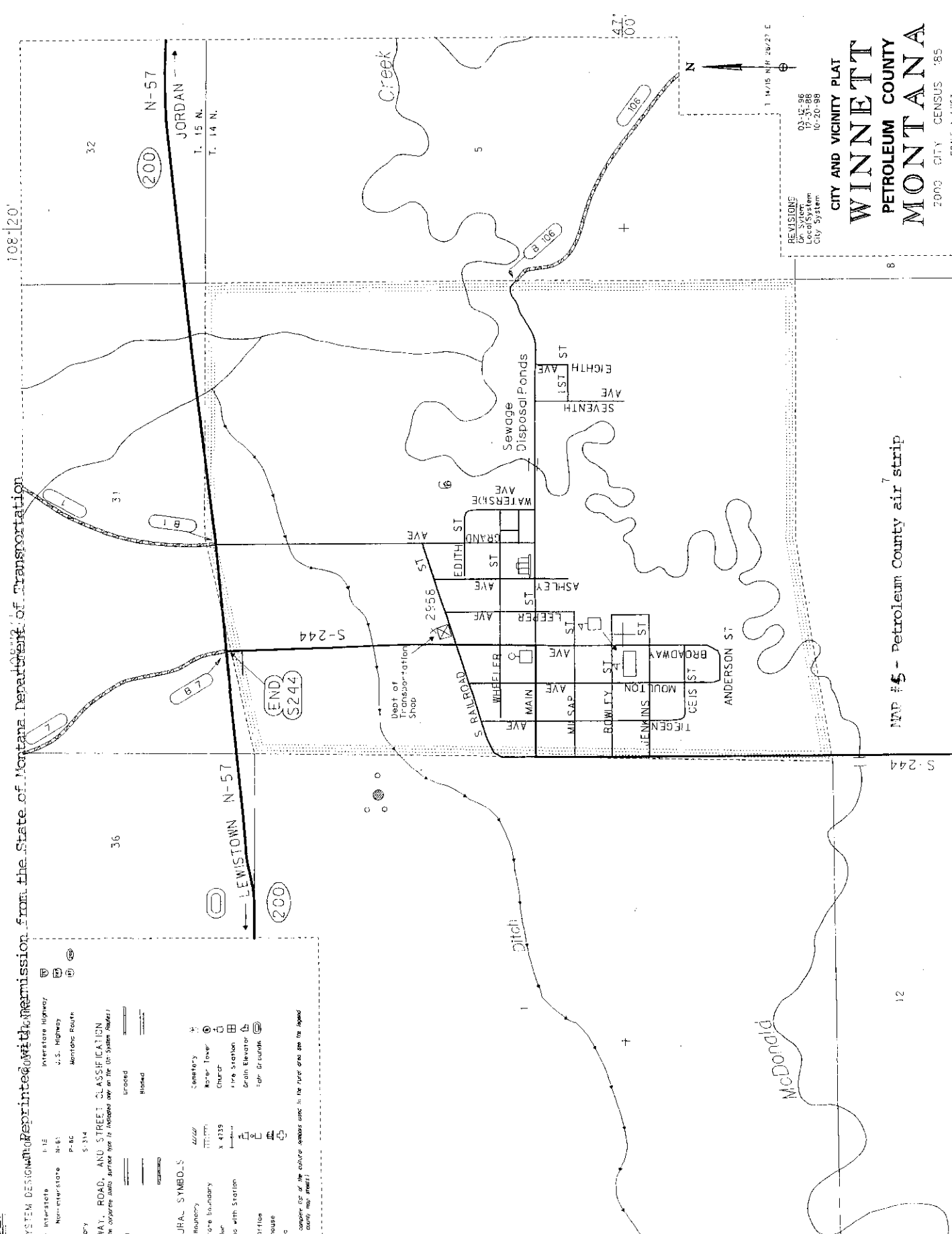
1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314

1-1E Interstate Highway
1-1N Non-Interstate
P-BC Montana Route
S-314



REVISIONS
03-12-86
05-12-86
10-12-88
10-20-88
City System
City System

CITY AND VICINITY PLAT
WINNETT
PETROLEUM COUNTY
MONTANA
2003 CITY CENSUS '85
SCALE IN FEET

MAP #5 - Petroleum County air strip

Town of Winnett Critical Structures

Although no longer the boom town of the oil production days when there were some three thousand plus people, thirty-some hotels, banks and hospitals, Winnett remains a town of 185 individuals who strive to look toward the future and keep their town vital.

The following structures are considered critical:

1. Emergency Services Building
2. County Courthouse
3. Winnett Public School
4. Grocery Stores a. Gershmel's b. Olson's
5. Gas and Fuel Stations
6. State of Montana Highway Maintenance Yard
7. U.S. Postal Service Building
8. HDA Housing Unit
9. Town Maintenance Shop
10. Bridge
11. Fergus Electric Substation

Disruption of any of these few services and facilities, due to hazard events, would cause great hardship on the residents of Winnett and throughout the county.

These critical structures and facilities are at risk from the effects of; wildfire, severe weather, HazMat and volcano fallout.

Street addressing is currently being put in place for enhanced 911. The Town of Winnett is currently working with the Fergus County Planning Department to put this project in place.

Accurate location information is not available for many of the critical facilities featured on the following maps. For future accuracy the ArcView computer program and global positioning will be used to pin point Town of Winnett critical structures. The current maps have been included using the best information available.

Map #1: Critical Structures within the town

- Emergency Services Building
- County Courthouse
- Winnett Public School
- Grocery Store
- Gas and fuel stations
- State of Montana highway maintenance yard
- U.S. Postal building
- HDA housing unit
- Town maintenance shop
- Bridge
- Fergus Electric substation

Map #2: Sewer mains

- Three Cell Lagoon
- Sewer Lift station
- Lift station generator
- Storm drains

Map #3: Water mains

- Water Hydrant locations

Map #4: State highway system and HazMat route through Winnett

Map #5: Mid-Rivers Telephone Cooperative fiber optics route for Winnett

ted with permission from the Montana Department of Transportation

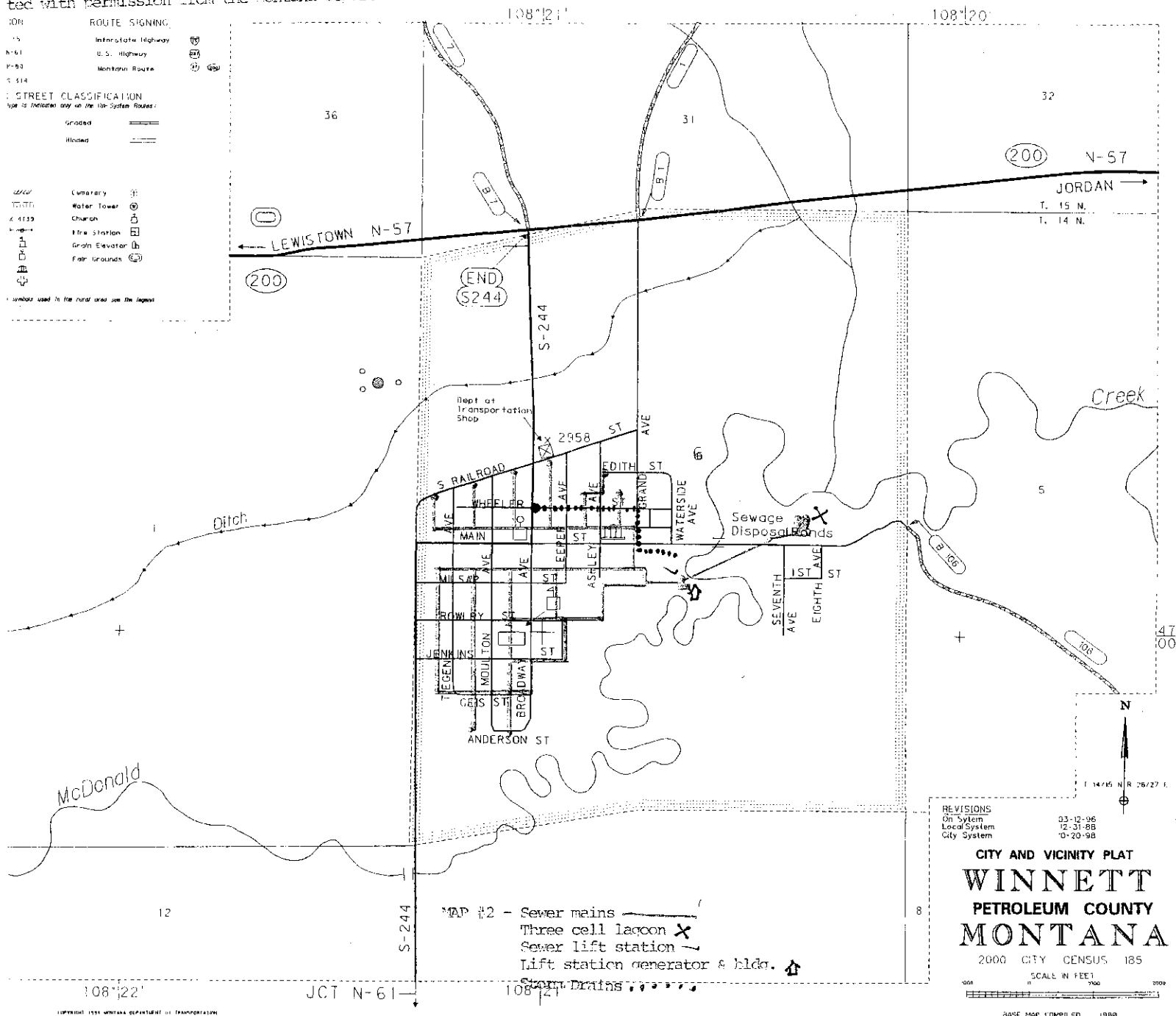
ROUTE SIGNING
 15 Interstate Highway
 4113 U.S. Highway
 100 Montana Route
 514

STREET CLASSIFICATION
 Type is indicated only on the On-System Routes:

Graded
 Paved

Cemetery
 Water Tower
 Church
 Fire Station
 Grain Elevator
 Fair Grounds

Symbols used in the rural areas per the legend



SECTION ROUTE SIGNING

1-15 Interstate Highway
 N-61 U.S. Highway
 9-50 Montana Route
 S-314

ROAD STREET CLASSIFICATION
 1 type is indicated by the line style

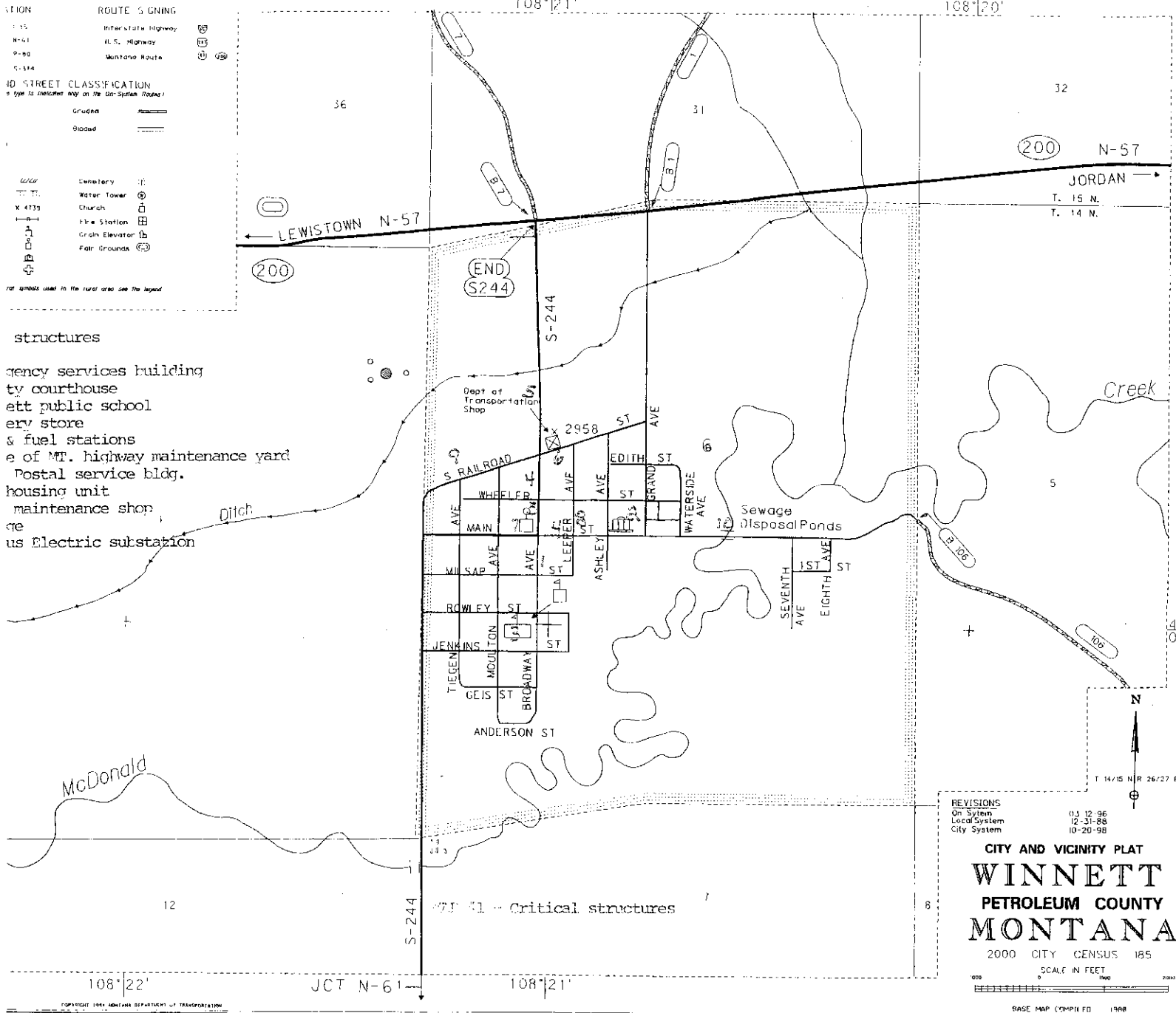
Graded
 Shaded

Water
 Cemetery
 Water Tower
 Church
 Fire Station
 Grain Elevator
 Fair Grounds

For symbols used in the rural area see the layout

structures

agency services building
 city courthouse
 city public school
 grocery store
 gas fuel stations
 highway maintenance yard
 postal service bldg.
 housing unit
 maintenance shop
 electric substation



ROUTE SIGNING

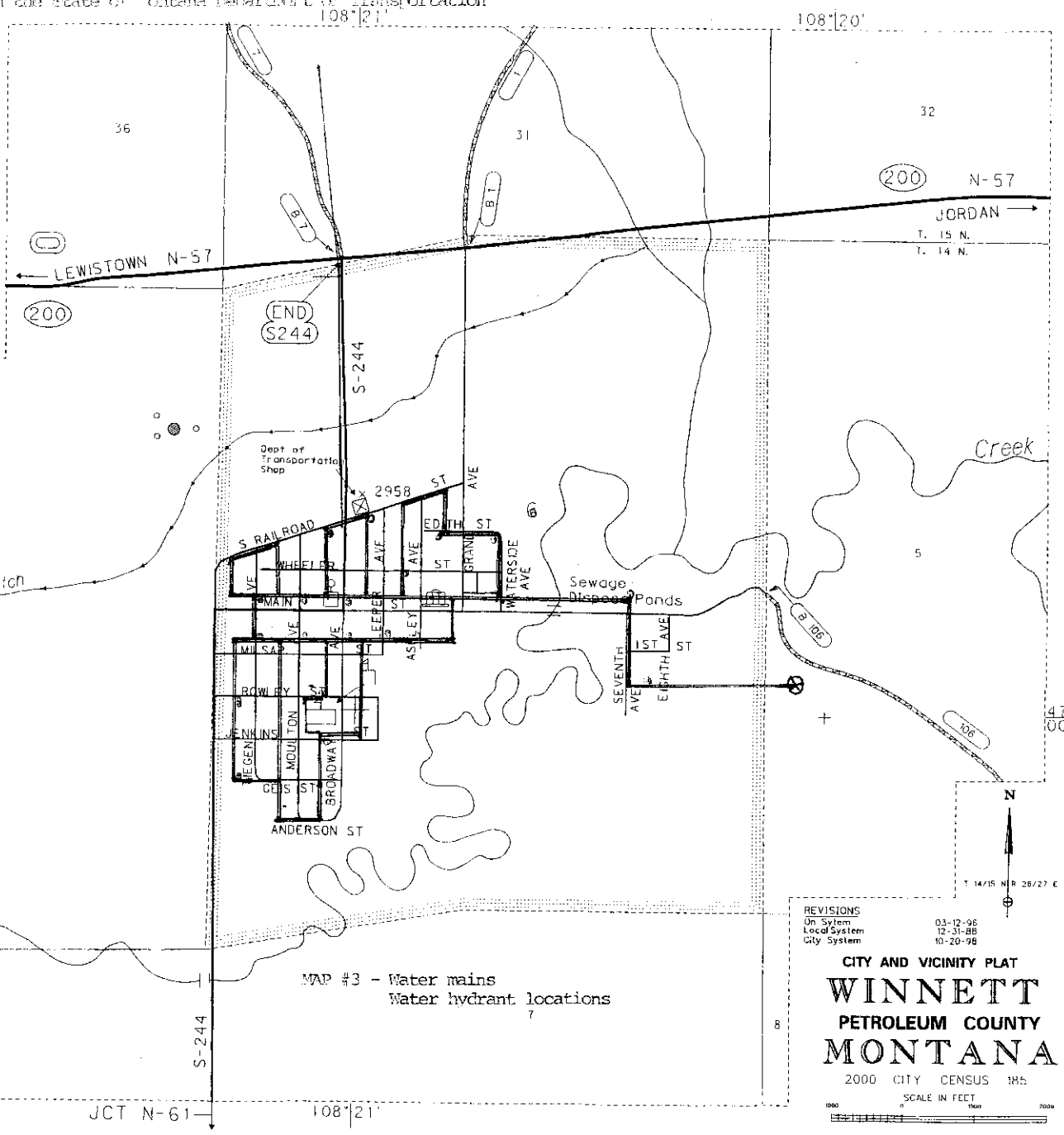
- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Route

STREET CLASSIFICATION

- Graded
- Bladed

- Cemetery
- Water Tower
- Church
- Fire Station
- Grain Elevator
- Fair Grounds

See legend in the rural areas and the legend



MAP #3 - Water mains
Water hydrant locations

REVISIONS
On System
Local System
City System

03-12-96
12-31-88
10-20-98

CITY AND VICINITY PLAT
WINNETT
PETROLEUM COUNTY
MONTANA

2000 CITY CENSUS 185

SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000

ROSE MAP COMPILED 1998

FIRE HYDRANT NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

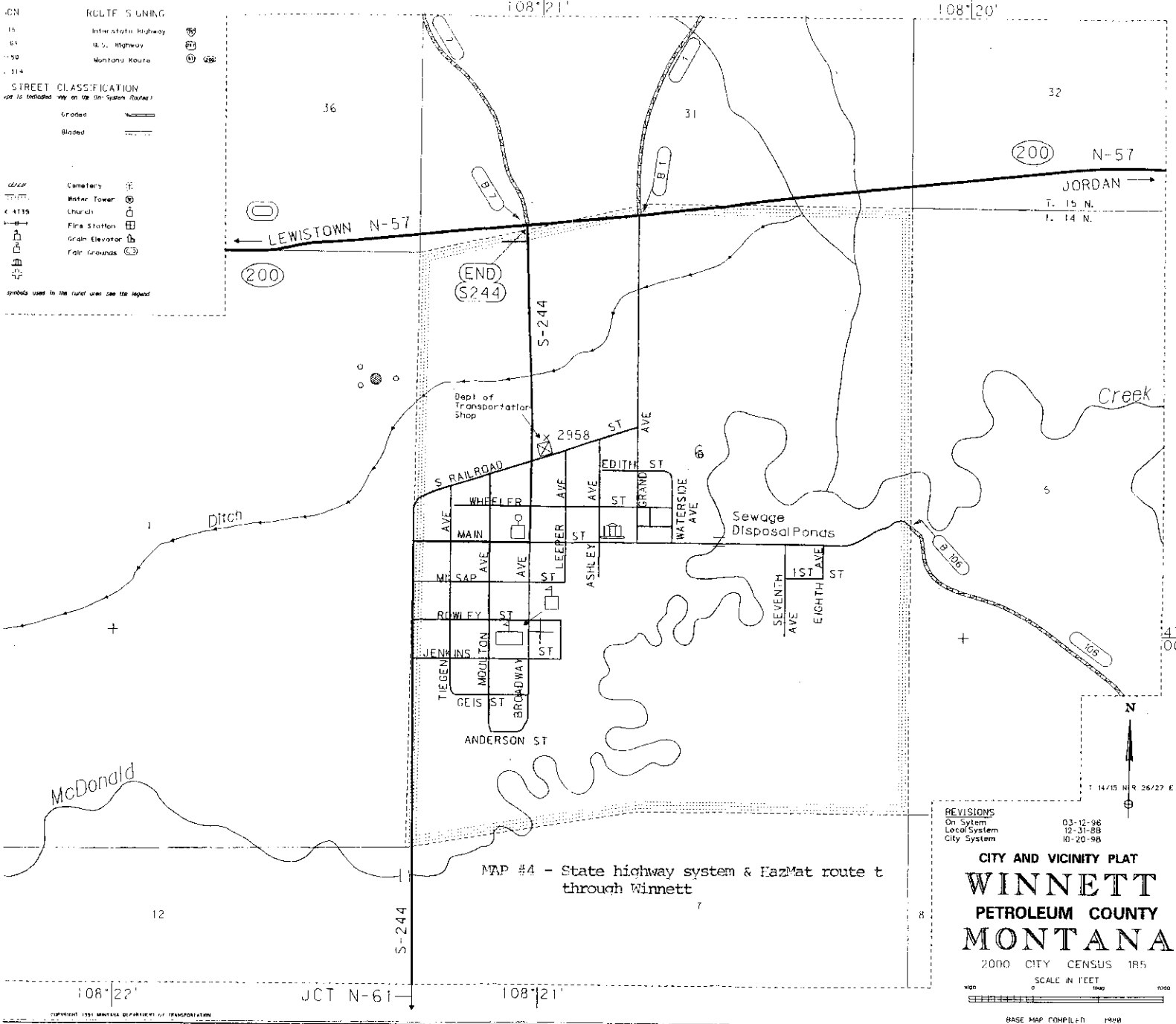
1. Below Freiburg's East of Seventh Ave. E. (Rimrock Addition).
2. No longer in existence.
3. East side of Block 8, Waterside Ave. (Northeast Addition).
4. Northeast corner of Block 5, Waterside Ave. (Northeast Addition).
5. South side of Block 5, Edith St. (Northeast Addition).
6. North side Block 3 (State Highway Dept. area).
7. Northeast of Hilltop Service area (Highway 200).
8. North boundary of Block 2, South Railroad St. (between Moulton Ave & Broadway Ave.).
9. West boundary of Block 11, Teigen Ave. (swimming pool area).
10. West Boundary of Block 10, Moulton Ave. (Mid Rivers shop area).
11. West boundary of Block 9, Broadway Ave. (Highway 244).
12. North boundary of Block 8, Wheeler St. (County shop area).
13. East boundary of Block 7, Grand Ave. (Northeast Addition).
14. East boundary of Block 17, Ashley Ave.
15. West boundary of Block 17, Lepper Ave. (Masonic Lodge).
16. West boundary of Block 16, Broadway Ave. (Town Hall area).
17. West boundary of Block 15, Moulton Ave.
18. West boundary of Block 14, Teigen Ave.
19. North boundary of Block 25, Rowley St.
20. South boundary of Block 34, Geis St. (Mil. Land Co. 1st. Addition).
21. Southeast corner of Block 36, Anderson St. & Moulton Ave. (Mil. Land Co. 1st. Addition).
22. South boundary of Block 26, Jenkins St.
23. Southwest corner of Block 22, Moulton Ave. & Rowley St.
24. North boundary of Block 37, Geis St. (Mil Land Co. 1st. Addition).
25. Northwest corner of Block 31, Broadway Ave. & Jenkins St. (Mil. Land Co. 1st. Addition).
26. South boundary of Block 21, Rowley St.

ROUTE SIGNING
 15 Interstate Highway
 61 U.S. Highway
 314 Montana Route

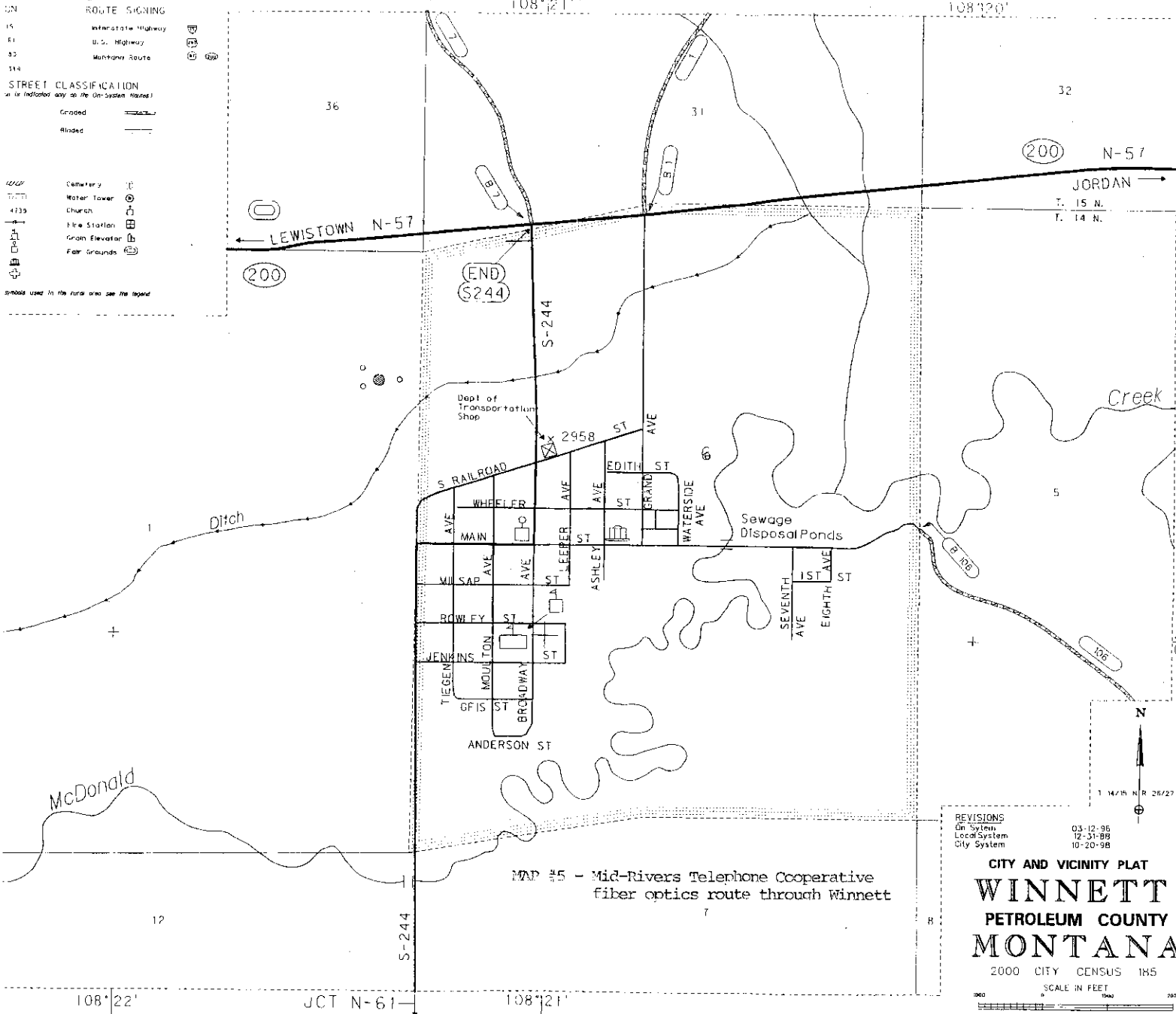
STREET CLASSIFICATION
 Not indicated by the (in-system) marker
 Graded
 Sloped

SYMBOLS
 Cemetery
 Water Tower
 Church
 Fire Station
 Grain Elevator
 Fair Grounds

symbols used in the rural area see the legend



- ROUTE SIGNING
- 15 Interstate Highway
 - 61 U.S. Highway
 - 82 Montana Route
 - 114
- STREET CLASSIFICATION
- as indicated only as the On-System Road
- Crooked
 - Bladed
- SYMBOLS
- Cemetery
 - Water Tower
 - Church
 - Fire Station
 - Grain Elevator
 - Fair Grounds
- SYMBOLS used in the rural area see the legend



MAP #5 - Mid-Rivers Telephone Cooperative
fiber optics route through Winnett

REVISIONS

On System	03-12-96
Local System	12-31-99
City System	10-20-98

CITY AND VICINITY PLAT

WINNETT

PETROLEUM COUNTY

MONTANA

2000 CITY CENSUS 185

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000

BASE MAP COMPILED 1998

III. Inventorying Assets/Estimating Potential Losses

Involves estimating the damage, injuries and financial losses likely to be sustained. Describing vulnerability in dollar losses provides the community a framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. Using the best available data, a dollar amount will be listed with identified critical structures.

For clarity the Inventory of Assets are listed according to jurisdiction.

They are as follows: Petroleum County

Town of Winnett

Winnett School District #1. While the Winnett school is not a separate jurisdiction its inventory of assets stands alone due to the fact that approximately three million dollars make it one of the most critical facilities in the county.

Petroleum County Inventory of Assets/Estimating Potential Losses

The best data available indicates that;

Petroleum County Courthouse and its contents are insured for \$1,024,000

Petroleum County Maintenance Shop and contents are insured for \$100,000

Petroleum County vehicles and road equipment are estimated at:

Two ambulances	\$46,250
Sheriff's vehicles	\$71,500
Fire Department vehicles	\$300,000
Road Department vehicles	\$99,717
Weed department	\$7,225
Large road equipment	\$250,283

DNRC has loaned 4 vehicles and one slide-in to the Winnett Volunteer Fire Department.

General county inventory information available:

In 1997 the average farm in Petroleum County was 6,152 acres, valued at \$1,110,237 with an average cost per acre of \$188

Flatwillow Community Hall is insured for \$40,542

Cat Creek Oil Field is insured for \$54,700. There are no figures available to indicate monetary value of the oil production.

Town of Winnett Inventory of Assets/Estimating Potential Losses

The Town of Winnett is currently updating it's insurance coverage, these figures are the best data available at this time.

Emergency Services Building	\$173,036
Winnett Volunteer Fire Department Equipment	\$48,000
Town maintenance shop	\$28,000
Vehicles and equipment	\$85,000
Water chlorination plant	\$14,000
Three cell lagoon	\$357,000
Grinder lift station:	No current figures
Generator plus house	\$3,000

General town inventory information available:

HDA Senior/low cost housing	\$94,000
Gershmel's general store	\$79,000
Gershmel's storage building	\$3,219
Olson's Grocery Store	\$34,803
Stockyards	\$17,664
Kozy Korner Café & Lounge	\$34,452
Winnett Bar	\$20,619
Winnett Tire	\$61,945
B & D Services	\$59,496
B & D Bulk Plant	\$3,043
Laugeman's lures	\$11,546
Old White House Antiques	\$4,429
Winnett Recyclers	\$17,226
Homestead Vet	\$150,000
Northern Hotel	\$66,340
Hilltop R.V.	\$23,557
Odd Fellows Hall	\$6,078
Post Office	\$41,760
State Hiway Department	\$275,000
State Hiway Dept Sanding Bldg.	\$75,000
Pool house	\$9,500
Pool filter house	\$7,000
Old town hall bldg.	\$30,000

Four churches valued at \$80,000 each

Utilities: \$1,149,736
Fergus Electric \$548,753
McCone Electric \$2,091,959
Mid-Rivers UNK

Homes in Winnett sell from \$10,000 to \$80,000

Winnett School District #1 Inventory of Assets/Estimating Potential Losses

The Winnett School is in the process of updating their inventory and this is the best data available at this time.

Main building equipment: Replacement cost:	\$975,018
Industrial arts shop equipment: Replacement cost:	\$67,270
Football field equipment: Replacement cost:	\$1,000
Boiler building equipment: Replacement cost:	\$563
Concessions building equipment: Replacement cost	\$22,107
Music equipment: Replacement cost	\$3,200
 Campus/area total buildings: Replacement cost	 \$1,063,916.63
 Vehicles (6) original cost: \$124,000	

- population through close cooperation with other organizations, agencies and available grant money.

Hazard Specific Information

Fire	5
Severe Weather	6
Drought	7
Flood/Dam Failure	8
HazMat	9
Vector Borne Diseases	10
Volcano	11

Each hazard profile includes the best information available. G.I.S. data is not available and Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett have no developed maps identifying the location and severity of past hazards. There is no financial data on the impact of past hazards.

The Natural Hazards and their mitigation strategies, as outlined in this plan are in priority order according to the severity of the impact on the county and listed in order of their cost/benefit ratio. Mitigation strategies will be advocated for, and implemented, when feasible by the LEPC. Community organizations and agencies will be encouraged to implement strategies when time, staff and finances are available. Currently Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett have no planning mechanisms to incorporate mitigation strategies into. There are no existing flood plain plans, no building codes or capital improvement plans, nor comprehensive growth plans. The Town of Winnett does have a Capital Improvement Plan and mitigation strategies will be incorporated into this plan. Regardless of the lack of exiting plans, the LEPC will advocate for the implementation of these strategies and encourage the development of planning mechanisms within the Town of Winnett and Petroleum County Governments.

Wildfires

Fires are a natural part of the ecosystem of Petroleum County, a landscape of rugged 'breaks', remote dwellings and unimproved roads. Due to this terrain wildfires pose a substantial hazard to life and property. Range fires occur every year in the county with the majority of fires being in the north and caused by lightening strikes. The potential losses due to wildland/urban fires in Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett are in direct relation to the availability of volunteers, budget allocations and equipment. Petroleum County has few financial resources, few volunteers who do many tasks and are dedicated to keeping the equipment going.

In fighting a wildfire crews must take into account vegetation, structures and other flammable objects which can combine to cause unpredictable events. Petroleum County has vast areas of dry timber and sagebrush vulnerable to lightening strikes, campfires and careless recreationists. Firefighters must be aware of access, firebreaks, proximity and availability of water, distance from the fire station and available personnel and equipment.

Certain conditions must be present for significant fires to occur. The most common conditions include; hot, dry and windy weather. Petroleum County is well into a four year drought condition, substantially increasing the fire risk and lowering the availability of water.

Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel, topography, weather, drought and development. Interface homes, hunters cabins and rural ranch complexes are being built closer to and in among the county's forest lands. This building pattern is producing significant threats to life and property from fires. Property owners in the interface areas are not aware of the problems and threat they face. The vast open spaces and rugged topography of the county along with few developed roads and little or no water available underscores the need for wildfire mitigation.

Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett have experienced devastating fires, while once the town had numerous hotels, bars, clothing stores, restaurants and lumber yards, they were destroyed by fire. In 1921 seven establishments fell to fire. Fires in 1926 and 1927 destroyed several more businesses. In 1929 nine buildings fell as the result of a block-size fire. From 1930 until 1967, hotels, barbershops, taverns, autosshops and cafes were lost to fires. The last major fire in the town occurred in 1986 destroying the building that housed the State Liquor Store. Due to the economic decline of the area the majority of these businesses were never rebuilt.

Hazard Identification: Hazard identification is the first phase of wild fire assessment. Identification is the process of estimating, (1) the geographic extent of the areas at risk from fire. Identification and ranking of areas from low to high risk, (2) the intensity of wildfires in specific areas of the county, and (3) the probability of recurrence of wildfire in specific areas.

Vulnerability Assessment: Vulnerability assessment is the second step of wildfire hazard assessment. It combines the ranking of risk areas, generated through hazard identification, with an inventory of the property within each risk area.

Understanding the population and property exposed to wildfire will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future wildfires. Wildfire events are high during ongoing drought conditions.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) estimates they spend approximately \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year for 'on site' fire suppression in Petroleum County. BLM also forwards between \$22,000 to \$23,000 a year in grant money through the DNRC for fire suppression in Petroleum County. The current budget for the Winnett Volunteer Fire Department is approximately \$8,250. The obtaining of grant money is essential for this volunteer fire department. The WVFD is currently working on a formula of 'average fire cost per acre' which will assist in budgeting, grant writing and mitigation practices.

Currently the Winnett Volunteer Fire Department is unable to determine 'cost per acre' of wildfires in Petroleum County. The fire department anticipates looking at formulas used by larger fire districts, and using that information, develop an accurate 'cost per acre'.

The WVFD has received a computer with ARC View and has begun the task of inventorying all residences within Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett for enhanced 911. Using global technology and analysis the WVFD is developing a wildfire hazard map. This map will cover the entire county and the town. Satellite mapping will allow identification of HazMat sites, urban interface areas, areas of high vulnerability and water resources. This technology will provide updated information to mutual aid responders and address multiple mitigation measures.

The Winnett Volunteer Fire Department reported being called out on 24 fires during the years 2000 and 2001. Of those 24 fires seven were grass fires and 9 were recorded as caused by lightning in the northern part of the county. The remaining seven were buildings and/or vehicles.

Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Action items are listed in priority order as established by public comments, the planning process, the Winnett Volunteer Fire Department and the LEPC

Wildfire Section

Action Items	Yrs. Time Line	Plan Goals Addressed				
		Protect Life & Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnership Implementation	Emergency Services
#1 Identify all water sources in the county	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#2 Build heated garage in north county for fire vehicles	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#3 Train fire personnel on GPI, GPS, & ArcView	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#4 House numbers for enhanced 911	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#5 Home safety inspection program	1-5	X	X		X	X
#6 Identify all HazMat sites in county	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#7 Train fire dept. personnel on grant writing	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#8 Develop educational programs & written material for fire mitigation	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#9 Upgrade fire reports	1-2	X	X		X	X

Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Use GPI system to locate all water sources that can be used for fire fighting.
- Log information on town and county maps.
- Secure permission to use water.

Action Item #2:

- Seek funding to build heated garage for two water loaded fire vehicles.
- Develop plans for building.
- Develop time frame for building.

Action Item #3:

- Seek funding source for training.
- Assign personnel to attend training.
- Contact other agencies in county with GPI systems and ArcView

Action Item #4:

- Seek funding to have house number plaques made up.
- Publish information on the importance of house identification.
- Coordinate with enhanced 911 dispatch.

Action Item #5:

- Secure funding source - local budgets and grants.
- Post information.
- Assign personnel to contact individuals for inspection.
- Develop time line for completion of project.
- Develop written report of findings.
- Assist individuals in fire mitigation projects.

Action Item #6:

- Use GPI system to map all HazMat sites in county.
- Train fire personnel in HazMAT.
- Seek funding for training.
- Network with state and federal HazMat programs.

Action Item #7:

- Seek professional workshops to train fire department personnel in grant writing.
- Assign personnel to write grants.

Action Item #8:

- Coordinate with school to present fire mitigation program.
- Develop written materials to hand out.
- Place mitigation articles in newspapers.
- Present FEMA for kids at the local school.
- Offer informational classes to community organizations
- Offer public workshops on fire mitigation.

Action Item #9:

- Review current fire assessment forms
- Investigate use of forms by other fire departments

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for Wildfire

Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, Winnett School District #1, Lions Club, Red Cross, FEMA, State of Montana , BLM

Possible Funding Sources for Wildfire Action Items:

Petroleum County budget, Town of Winnett budget, League of Town & Cities, Petroleum County Endowment, Winnett Lions Club, Rimrock Community Club FEMA, DNRC, St. of MT DES, FEMA

Severe Weather

Severe winter storms pose a significant threat to life and property in Petroleum County. Storms disrupt essential services such as public utilities, telecommunications, cause school closures and place livestock and human life at risk. Freezing rain, ice, snow, minus thirty degree temperatures and high wind chill factors damage trees, buildings, power lines and utility services. Severe weather can be a far reaching killer, deaths occur on icy highways, and hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. Ice laden trees falling injure both livestock and caretakers. Icy roads and bridges delay needed medical services. Downed power lines create lethal shock, disrupt power to homes shutting down heat and the ability to call for help. During severe weather water lines break, inadequately insulated potable water systems rupture, leaving homes, schools, businesses and ranches without water. Petroleum County regularly experiences wind storms gusting to over sixty miles per hour. These storms leave a trail of downed trees, electrical lines, overturned trucks and campers, torn roofs and widespread power outages. The lightening that strikes during a storm hits and kills livestock, burns up stored hay and wipes out large areas of grazing land.

A specific vulnerability assessment that describes the number of lives or amount of property exposed to severe weather has not been conducted. Stories told, newspaper articles, tell of cattle lost, electrical lines down, school busses stranded. When sufficient data is collected for hazard identification and vulnerability assessment, a risk analysis can be completed.

May 29, 1937 The Democratic News - 'Terrifying Billows of Silt Bolt Sun, Creating Panic'...at about 2:50 p.m. a wave of thick black darkness which absolutely cut off all visibility and turned day into the darkest midnight swept over the city and held it completely in thrall for a quarter of an hour. This dust storm caused wide spread damage. People received electrical shocks in their homes due to downed lines, many cases of imagined blindness were reported due to zero visibility. Small buildings were leveled. Trees were ripped apart. Old time residents could not recall a similar storm.

April 7, 1955 The Winnett Times - 'Devastating Spring Storm'...bringing widespread hardship and losses to livestock growers, transportation and business generally - Livestock losses cannot be estimated at this time, however it is expected that losses in lambs and new born calves will be heavy where stock was unprotected...a caterpillar tractor and dozer were busy Wednesday attempting to uncover small bunches of sheep which had been buried in drifts of snow along fence lines and in coulee. Winnett had no mail for five days and the school remained closed due to small attendance.

December 24, 1964 The Winnett Times - C.R. Saylor operating on the old L.C. Thorsen ranch in the Cat Creek area, lost from 50 to 60 head of calves in the devastating storm last week Tuesday and Wednesday. The calves, bought this fall, drifted with the storm until snow, driven by the high wind, froze over their mouths, nostrils and faces and they suffocated.

July 6, 1981 The Winnett Times - 'Massive Wind, Rain Storm' - "I hope I never have to go through anything else like that again!" "It took the roof right off my machine shed, and it completely blew away the small buildings like the chicken house and calving shed!". Besides the damage to buildings, the storm also did considerable harm to trees, crops and power poles. "The storm literally picked up bales of hay and rolled them across the fields" said Kaufmann. "The wind was so strong that it took posts right out of the ground, and that is no exaggeration!"

Hail: The National Weather Service defines severe hail as being 3/4" or larger. The hail database for Petroleum County goes back to 1950. There have been 43 hail storm events reported, the largest reported hail was 3.50 inches.

Tornado: The database for Petroleum County is from 1950 through 2002. There were five tornadoes reported during the database reporting period. One tornado was an F2, on August 7, 1962. There was \$3,000 damage reported.

Thunderstorm Winds: Thunderstorm winds are the greatest threat from severe weather in this region. There have been 35 reports of severe thunderstorms from 1986 to 2002. There has been over \$100,000 in damage during this reporting period. Local spotter network has significantly improved reports.

Non-Thunderstorm High Winds: Winds sustained at 40 mph or higher, and/or gusts to 58 mph or higher. Non-thunderstorm high winds can hit as unexpectedly as thunderstorm winds, but last much longer - from hours to days.

Winter Storms - Ice/Blizzards/Heavy Snow: More than a 1/4" ice accumulation, 6" of snow in 8 hours or 8" in 24 hours, winds sustained at 35 mph or higher with visibility below 1/4 mile. The database for this area has 9 storms listed, going back to 1996. Reporting has improved due to Cooperative Observing Network and trained weather spotter.

Hazard Identification: Hazard identification is the first phase of severe weather hazard assessment. Identification is the process of estimating; (1) the geographic extent of the area at risk from severe weather. Due to the diversity of topography in Petroleum County, different severe weather events strike certain areas more often, (2) identification of the intensity of severe weather events in specific area of the county, and (3) the probability of recurrence of specific severe weather events in specific areas. To date, this information has not been gathered.

Vulnerability Assessment: Vulnerability assessment is the second step of severe weather hazard assessment. It combines the identification of risk areas, severe weather events in those risk areas and an inventory of the property within each risk area. Understanding the population and property at risk will assist in reducing loss from future severe weather events.

Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Action items are listed in priority order as established by public comments, the planning process and the LEPC

Severe Weather Section

Action Items	Yrs Time Line	Protect Life & Property	Plan Goals Addressed			
			Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnership Implementation	Emergency Services
#1 Enhance strategies for debris management	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#2 Develop programs to reduce risk to public infrastructure	1-5	X	X		X	X
#3 Increase public awareness of severe weather & mitigation activities	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#4 Enhance weather monitoring abilities	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#5 Develop plans to attain out-station & air strip for rescue	1-2	X	X		X	X
#6 Develop program to keep trees trimmed	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#7 Support/encourage elect. Utilities to use underground utilities	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#8 Build garage to house county generator	1-2	X	X		X	X

#9 Replace emergency vehicles	1-5	X	X	X	X
#10 Upgrade radio cell tower	1-5	X	X	X	X

Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Develop management strategies for snow removal, clearing roads of fallen trees and storm debris.
- Develop partnership between utility providers and county and local public works to document known hazard areas.
- Develop action plan for debris removal.

Action Item #2:

- Document Town of Winnett public utility buildings at risk, document Petroleum County need for additional buildings.

Action Item #3:

- Distribute educational materials and information to residents of Petroleum County through posters, newspaper articles and the school paper which reaches all residents of Petroleum County.
- Give educational talks and provide written material to 'at-risk' populations such as senior citizens and primary school children.
- Schedule 'Storm Spotter' workshops with the National Weather Service.

Action Item #4:

- Purchase 'early warning' weather instrumentation.

Action Item #5:

- Locate isolated rural structure to stock with survival gear, food, radios, etc. for storm victims.
- Rebuild adjacent air strip for severe weather search and rescue.
- Purchase ATV with stretcher sled.

Action Item #6

- Identify high hazard trees in county and in town.
- Develop partnership between utility providers, town and county personnel to trim hazardous trees.

Action Item #7

- Contact utility providers during electrical phase of new construction and encourage use of underground utilities.

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for Severe Weather

Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, Fergus Electric, McCone Electric, Winnett School District #1, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, State of Montana DES, Community Volunteer Agencies, National Weather Service, Red Cross, Public Health

Possible Funding Sources for Severe Weather Action Items

Current county, town and school budgets, DNRC, FEC, FEMA, St. Mt. DES, NWS grants

Drought

Montana remains in the grip of a multi-year drought - one of the worst on record. It has had a severe effect on agriculture, tourism, recreation, commerce, municipal water supplies and wildlife. This is in addition to the devastating effects of numerous wildfires upon watersheds and communities across Montana's landscape in 2000. The severity of the drought reached its peak in May 2002. With rain fall improving in many parts of the state, dry land crop yields are forecast to return to more normal levels. However, subsoil moisture is still lacking and crop conditions could quickly change. With the meteorological (dry land) situation improving there continues to be a problem with the hydrological (stream flow and underground water) drought. Areas in the moderately dry to extremely dry range are most likely to have surface water shortages this summer. The Smith-Musselshell River drainage is at 27 percent of capacity. The preceding information is from 'Rapid Assessment: Montana's Drought Situation, July 2003 Submitted by NRCS Montana.

July 13, 1961 The Winnett Times - 'Cattle Being Moved To New Range or To Market' - Meanwhile the continued drought is forcing ranchers to either find new range for their livestock or to sell down to what they believe the reserve of water and feed will carry.

July 11, 1963 The Winnett Times - 'Hot Dry Weather Hits All of Montana' - Hot dry weather has hit all of Montana, apparently in answer to pleas of farmers and ranchers who were wanting "haying weather". Now practically all vegetation is in need of moisture, and cooler weather would also be welcome. S.E. Wiggins, 14 miles south of Winnett reported an official reading of 105 degrees at 3 p.m. Monday.

Hazard Identification: Hazard Identification of Drought conditions in Petroleum County, (1) the entire county is currently experiencing severe drought conditions.

Vulnerability Assessment: Understanding the population and property at risk will assist in reducing current and future drought events. Common types of drought impacts to be reviewed are: Economic: Agricultural, Industry, Tourism and Recreation, Energy, Financial, Transportation. Environmental: Animal/plant, Wetland, Water quality. Social: Stress and health, Nutrition, Recreation, Public Safety, Cultural Values, Aesthetic Values.

Soil: Accelerated wind-erosion: Wind erosion abrades living plants, resulting in plant damage and mortality, and in further exposure of soil. Diminished soil

condition: Condition: As topsoil erodes, organic matter is lost, soil structure erodes, organic matter is lost, soil structure deteriorates and this adversely affects a soils' ability to support plant life.

Water: Quantity: Insufficient water to support plant growth and livestock needs.

Quality: Salt accumulations and other pollutants are concentrated in smaller volumes of water.

Air: Quality: Dust blowing impacts health of humans and domestic livestock. Wind borne sediment abrades plants and visual quality is impaired. Airborne sediment reduces visibility on roads causing safety problems.

Plants: Cultivated: Plant mortality, suppressed yields, reduced plant vigor, vulnerability to disease and insects. Native Plant Communities: Plant mortality, suppressed yields, reduced plant vigor, loss of species, weed invasion.

Animals: Domestic: Inadequate food and water. Wildlife: Aquatic species at risk, upland species lack food, water and cover. Drought mitigation strategies would rely on focusing technical and financial assistance to those areas or situations that would yield the greatest marginal benefits.

Currently there are no monetary figures available on drought assistance to Petroleum County

Petroleum County recognizes the importance of the Executive Summary as stated in **The Montana Drought Response Plan**, 'Experience with past droughts has shown that the most effective approach to accomplish this goal (i.e. drought mitigation) is to coordinate mitigative response actions between state, federal and local government and citizens groups in a timely manner'.

Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix
Action items are listed in priority order as established by public comments, the planning process and the LEPC

Drought

Action Items	Yrs. Time Line	Plan Goals Addressed				
		Protect Life & Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnership Implementation	Emergency Systems
#1 Form local Drought Advisory Committee	1-2	X	X	X	X	X
#2 Water conservation	Ongoing 1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#3 Fire Supression	Ongoing 1-5	X	X	X	X	X

Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Survey possibility of formation of Local Drought Advisory Committee to include, but not limited to, membership from; public sector, LEPC, DNRC, Petroleum County Conservation District, Winnett School District #1, County Commissioners, Fire Board, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department

Action Item #2:

- Leak detection plan for the Town of Winnett
- Water use plan for the Town of Winnett
- Public information on water use
- Conservation District water usage plan for Petroleum County
- Information on amount of money spent for drought relief in Petroleum County
- Inventory county reservoirs and note on ARC View
- Review Army Corp of Engineers plan to supply communities with potable drinking water during well failure

Action Item #3:

- Memorandum of Understanding between Winnett Volunteer Fire Department and DNRC
- Press release to notify public of fire danger during drought conditions
- Public information 'reader board' indicating current level of fire danger
- Identification of high risk fire areas
- Restricted vehicle traffic in high risk areas
- Cancellation of open burning permits

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for Drought

Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, Winnett School District #1, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, Petroleum County Conservation District, Army Corp of Engineers, DNRC

Possible Funding Sources for Drought Action Items

Current county, town and school budgets, C.I.P., DNRC, St. of MT. DES, FEMA, DEQ

Palmer Drought Severity Index

1895-1995

Percent of time in severe and extreme drought

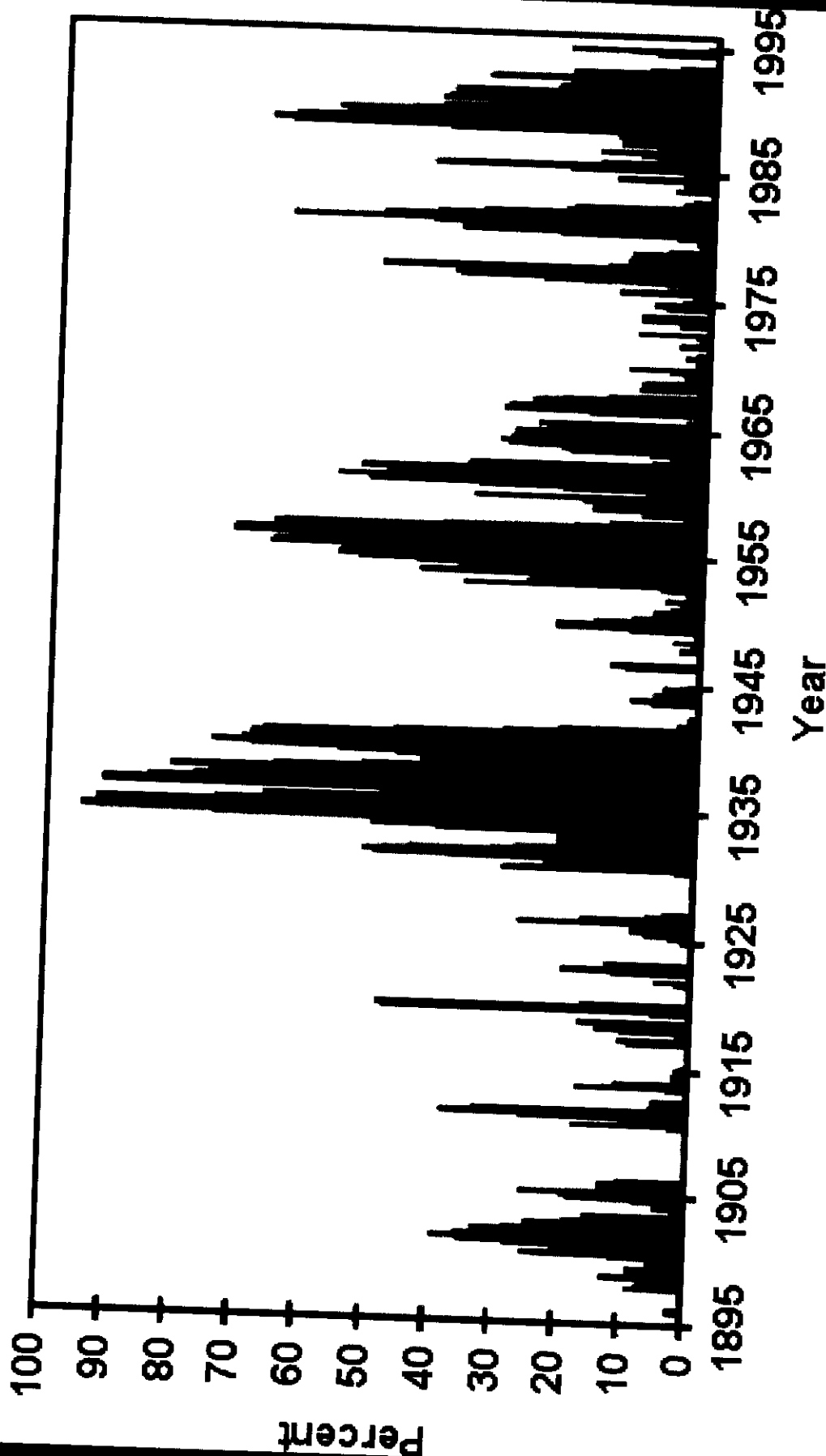


% of time PDSI ≤ -3

- Less than 5%
- 5% to 9.99%
- 10% to 14.9%
- 15% to 19.9%
- 20% or greater

SOURCE: McKee et al. (1993); NOAA (1990); High Plains Regional Climate Center (1996)
Albers Equal Area Projection; Map prepared at the National Drought Mitigation Center

Percent Area of the Missouri Basin Experiencing Severe to Extreme Drought 1895-1995



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Flood/Dam Failure

Flood Terminology

Flood Plain: a floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess water.

100 Year Flood: the 100 year flood event is the flood having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100 year flood plain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100 year flood.

Flood-way: the flood-way is one of two main sections that make up the floodplain. Flood-ways are defined by regulatory purposes. Unlike flood-plains, flood-ways do not reflect a recognizable geologic feature. For NFIP purposes, flood-ways are defined as the channel of a river or stream, and the overbank areas adjacent to the channel, the flood-way carries the bulk of the flood-water down stream and is usually the area where water velocities and forces are the greatest. NFIP regulations require that the flood-way be kept open and free from development or other structures that would obstruct or divert flood flows onto other properties.

Flood Fringe: the flood fringe refers to the outer portions of the flood -plain, beginning at the edge of the flood-way and continuing outward. This is the area where development is likely to occur, and where precautions to protect life and property need to be taken.

Along the Musselshell River several farms have subdivided for residential development. New homes, with year long residency and new hunting cabins, now appear to be within the flood fringe risk area.

June 17, 1932 The Winnett Times - 'Mosby Family Narrowly Escape 10 foot Wall of Water at River Bottom Home'. The heavy rains of last week, which filled creeks and coulee to overflowing, caused much damage throughout the county. In many cases throughout this section approaches to bridges were washed out and Bush Creek bridge approach was taken away completely. From every portion of the county word is being received of water dams being washed out and floods taking out gardens planted in low spots.

July 18, 1964 - The Winnett Times - 'Flooding McDonald Creek'. The east end of Main Street in Winnett flooded early Tuesday morning.

February 25, 1965 - The Winnett Times 'Ice Breakup in Rivers, Creeks, Cause Ice Jams & Flooding Meadows'. Breakup of ice in the Musselshell River created more serious problems for ranchers with hay supplies being marooned by ice and water and livestock having to be moved out of danger. Some old timers here say they have never seen it so bad.

Hazard Identification: Hazard Identification is the first phase of flood-hazard assessment. Identification is the process of estimating; (1) the geographic extent of the flood-plain (the area at risk from flooding), (2) the intensity of the flooding that can be expected in specific areas of the floodplain, and (3) the probability of occurrence of flood events. This process usually results in the creation of a flood plain map. Flood plain maps provide detailed information that can assist jurisdictions in making policies and land use decisions. Petroleum County currently has no flood plain map.

Vulnerability Assessment: Vulnerability assessment is the second step of flood-hazard identification, with an inventory of the property within the flood-plain. Understanding the population and property exposed to natural hazards will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future floods.

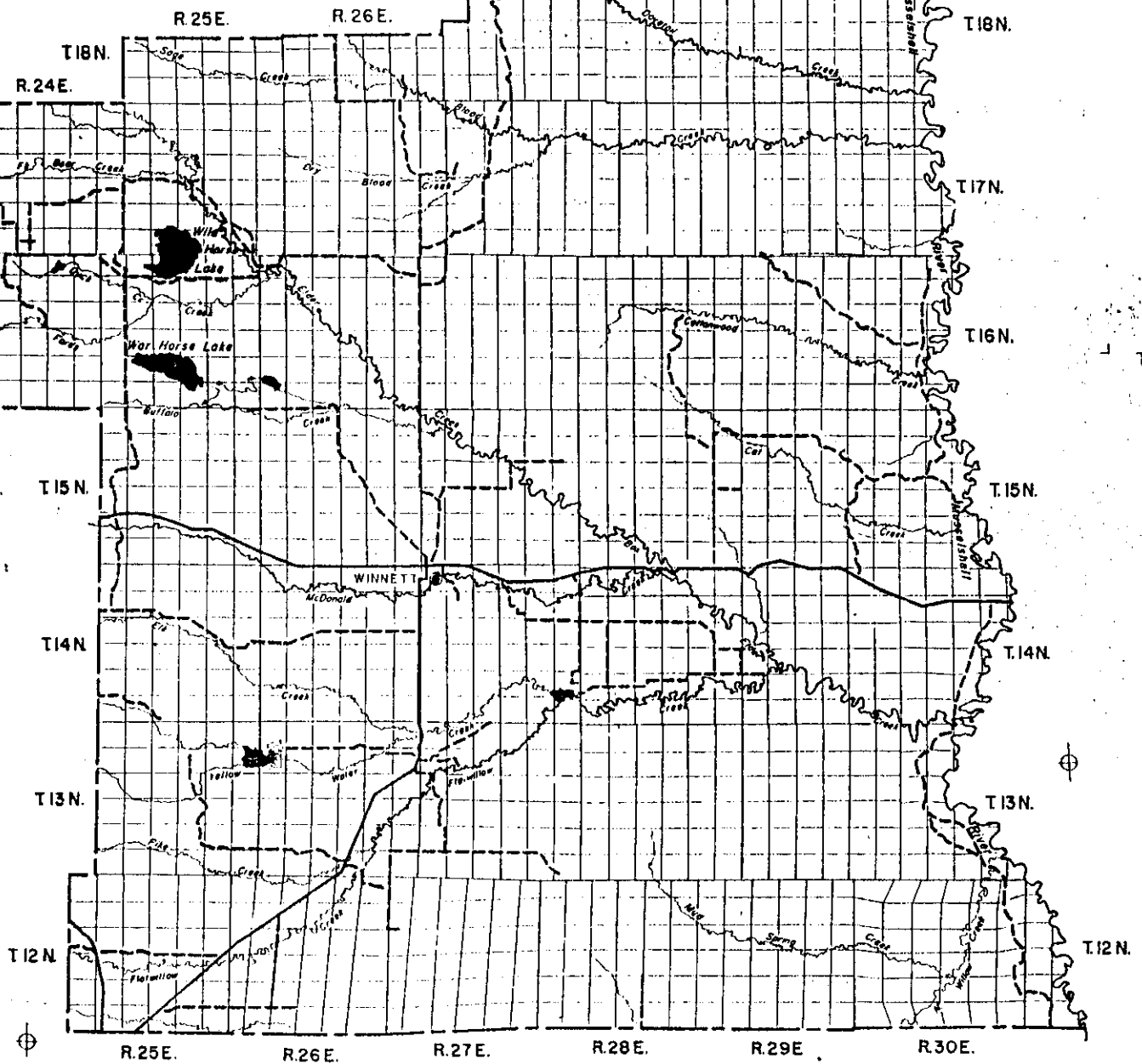
At the time of publication of this plan, data was insufficient to conduct a risk analysis for flood events in Petroleum County. Using GIS technology and flow velocity models it will be possible to map the damage that can be expected from flood events over time. It may also be possible to pin point the effects of certain flood events on individual properties.

There is no specific documented information on areas of flooding on the Musselshell River. After interviewing several 'long time' residents it is reported that the river has a history of flooding along its entire length.

PETROLEUM COUNTY MONTANA



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Areas of potential flooding on the Musselshell River

Dam Failure Flooding:

Loss of life and damage to structures, roads, utilities and crops may result from a dam failure. Portions of Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett are subject to possible dam failures damage as well as floods resulting from heavy localized rainfall and rapid melting of snow.

In Petroleum County there are 62 registered dams listed with the National Weather Service. Currently there are no maps showing which dams are still functioning reservoirs and which reservoirs are no longer used.

There are three High Hazard Dams: Petrolia, Yellow Water main dam and Yellow Water Dike

There are five Significant Hazard Dams: U.S. #44, Lewis#1, Ducky #1, Jschultz #1, Torger Dam.

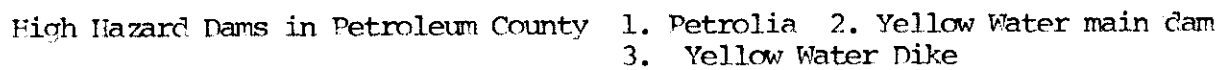
Currently the DNRC is unable to supply a county map showing the location of these dams.

SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1000 10000

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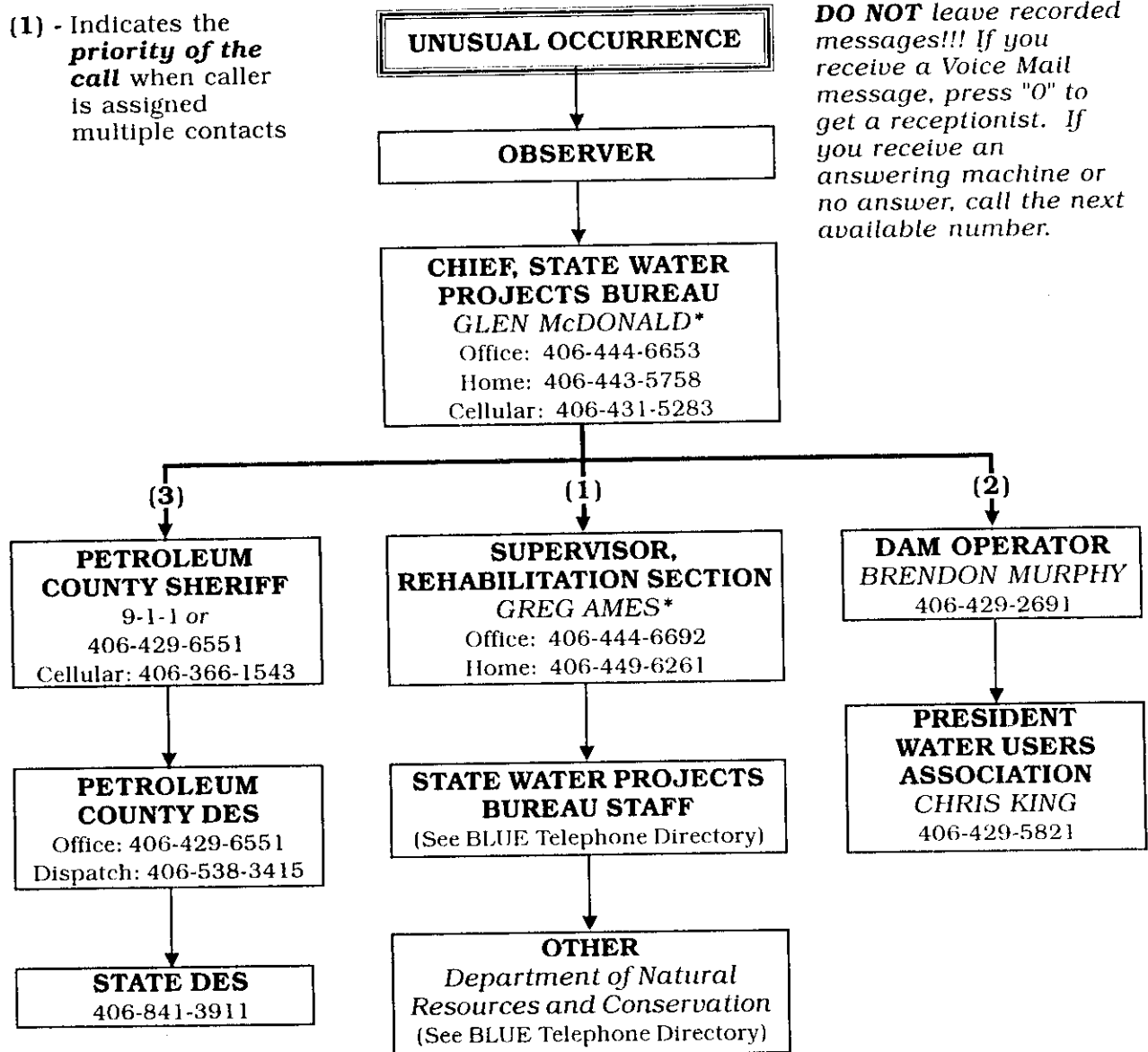
POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION IS DEVELOPING

NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART

YELLOWATER DAM

(1) - Indicates the **priority of the call** when caller is assigned multiple contacts

DO NOT leave recorded messages!!! If you receive a Voice Mail message, press "0" to get a receptionist. If you receive an answering machine or no answer, call the next available number.



***If you cannot contact the person indicated on the flowchart, refer to the BLUE Telephone Directory for additional contacts.**

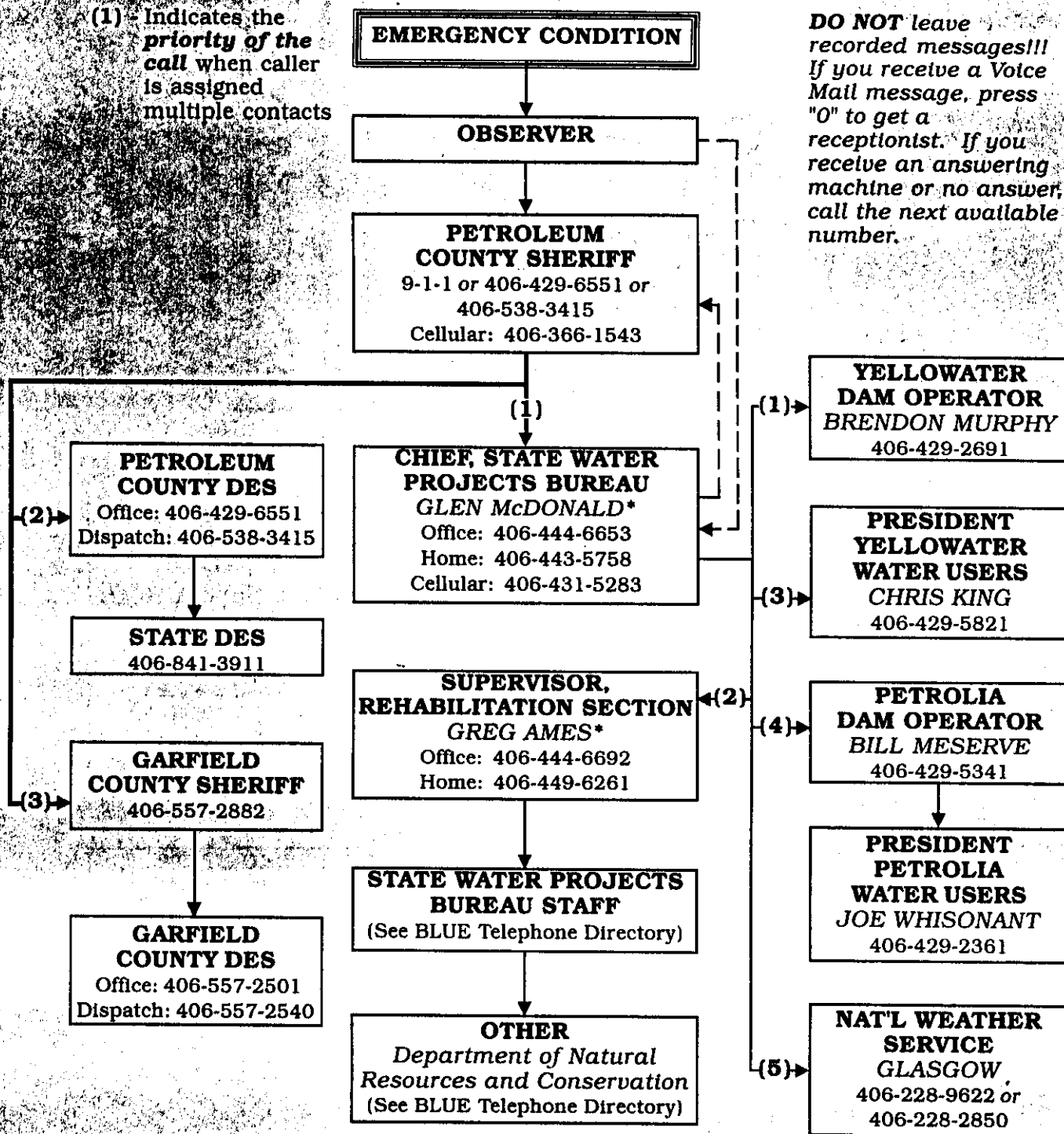
FAILURE IS IMMINENT OR HAS OCCURRED

NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART

YELLOWWATER DAM

(1) Indicates the priority of the call when caller is assigned multiple contacts

DO NOT leave recorded messages!!!
If you receive a Voice Mail message, press "0" to get a receptionist. If you receive an answering machine or no answer, call the next available number.



NOTE:

Solid line (—) is procedure to follow if first call goes to sheriff.

Dashed line (---) is procedure to follow if first call goes to State Water Projects Bureau.

***If you cannot contact the person indicated on the flowchart, refer to the BLUE Telephone Directory for additional contacts.**

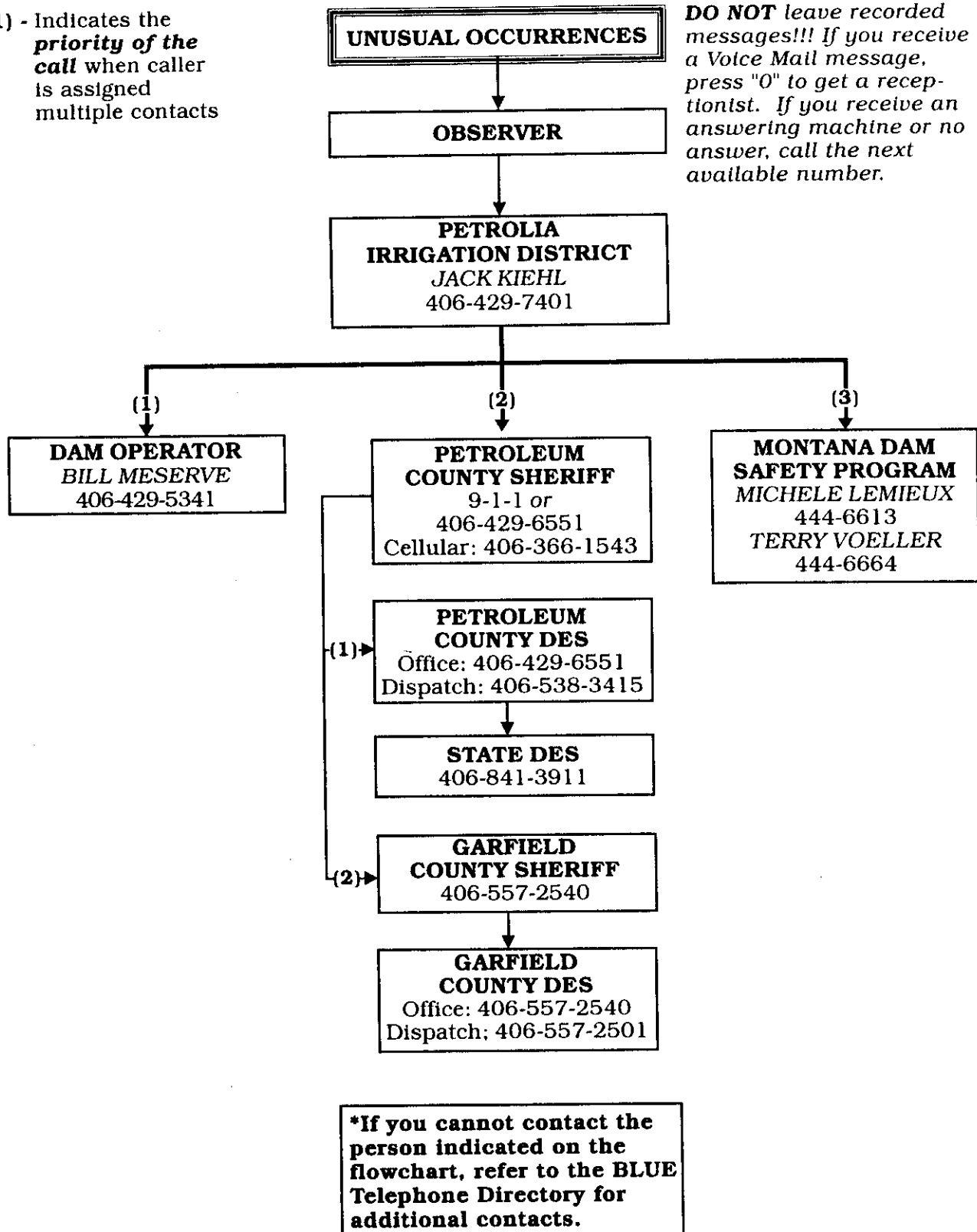
POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION IS DEVELOPING

NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART

PETROLIA DAM

(1) - Indicates the **priority of the call** when caller is assigned multiple contacts

DO NOT leave recorded messages!!! If you receive a Voice Mail message, press "0" to get a receptionist. If you receive an answering machine or no answer, call the next available number.



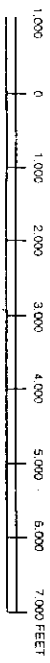
PETROLIA DAM FLOOD INUNDATION MAPS



- ⑨ — Cross Section
- 3.13 Distance in Miles Downstream Of The Dam
- Inundation Boundary

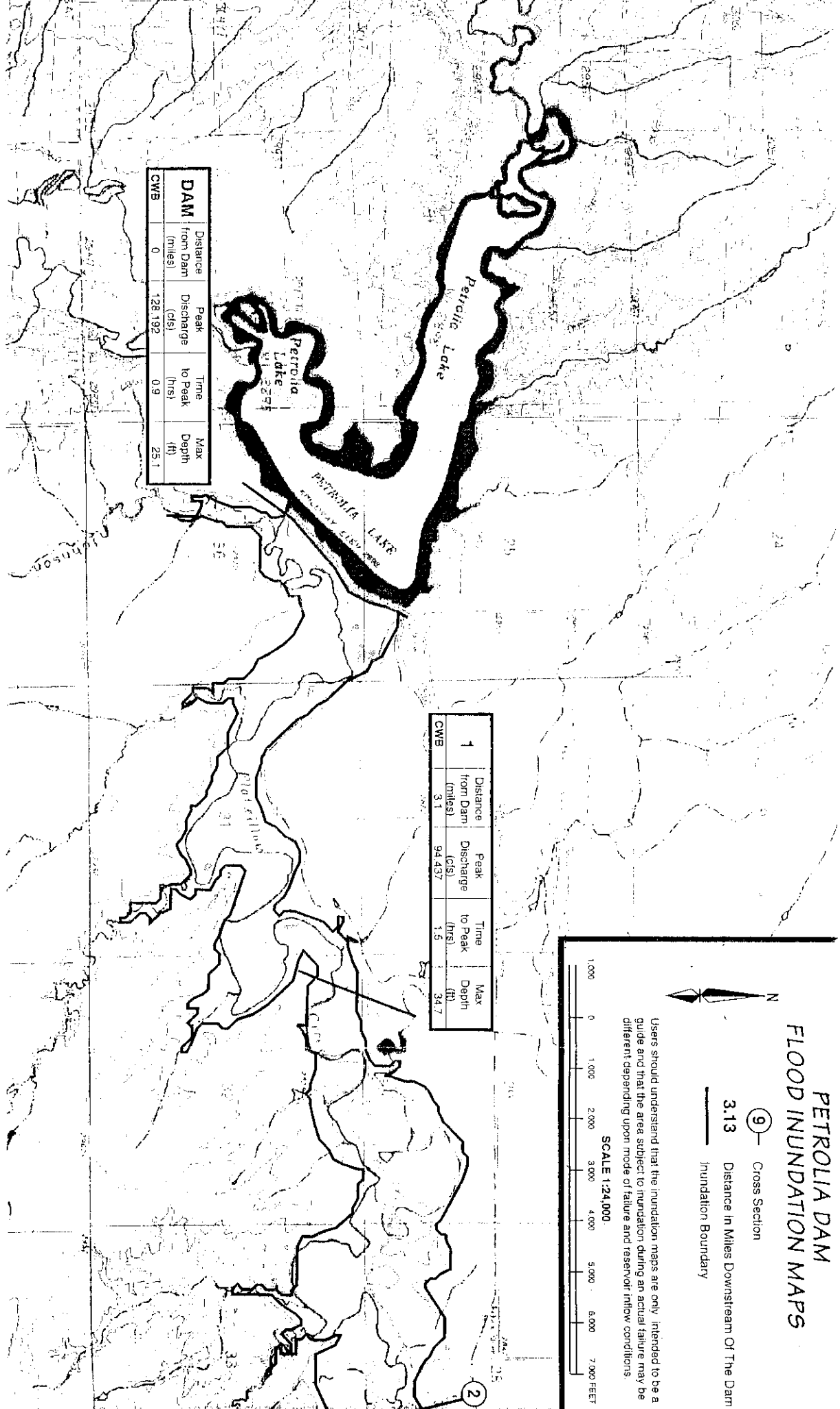
Users should understand that the inundation maps are only intended to be a guide and that the area subject to inundation during an actual failure may be different depending upon mode of failure and reservoir inflow conditions.

SCALE 1:24,000



DAM	Distance from Dam (miles)	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Time to Peak (hrs)	Max Depth (ft)
1	3.1	94,437	1.5	34.7
CWB				

DAM	Distance from Dam (miles)	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Time to Peak (hrs)	Max Depth (ft)
0	128.192	0.9	25.1	
CWB				



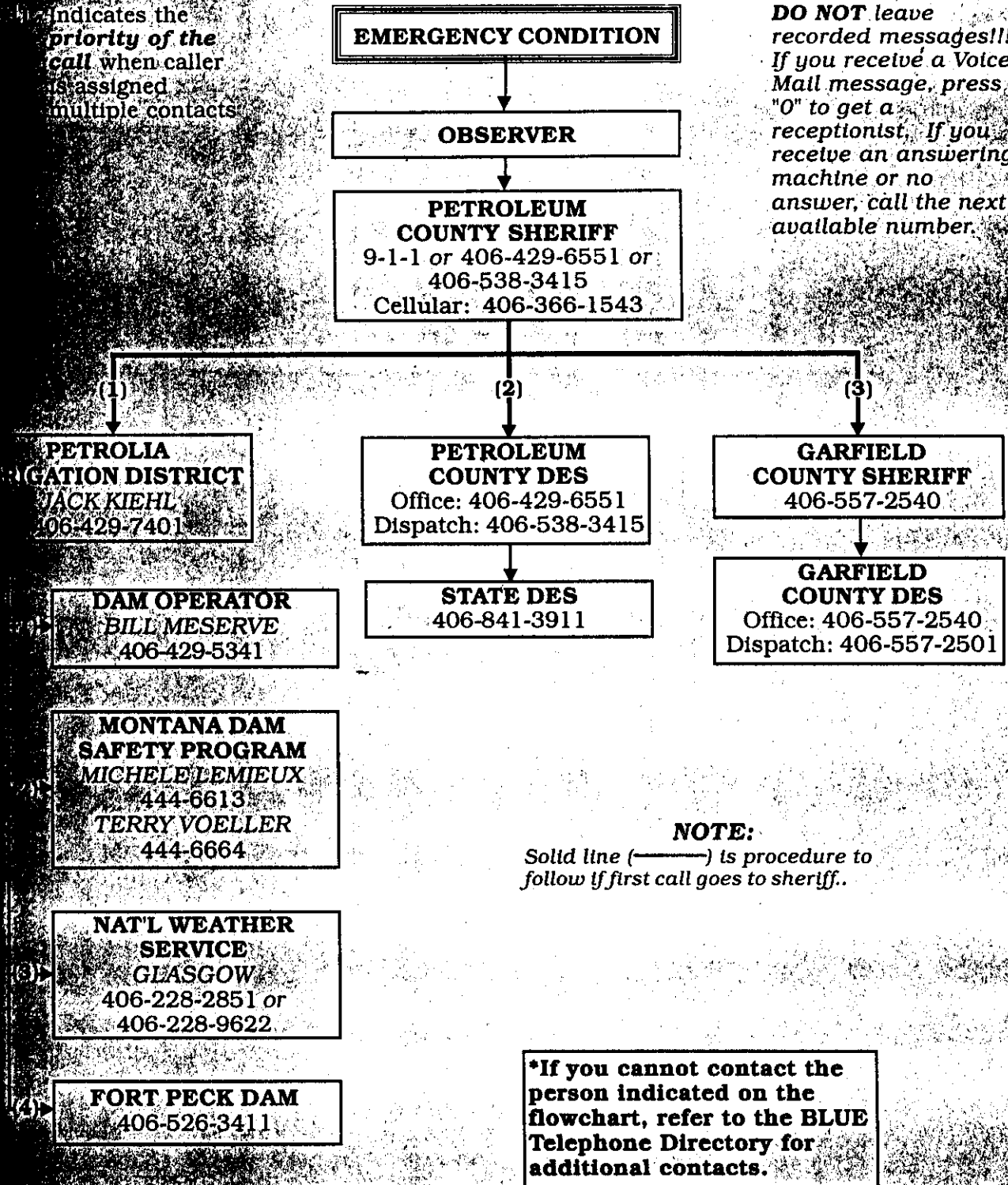
FAILURE IS IMMINENT OR HAS OCCURRED

NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART

PETROLIA DAM

Indicates the
priority of the
call when caller
is assigned
multiple contacts

DO NOT leave
recorded messages!!!
If you receive a Voice
Mail message, press
"0" to get a
receptionist. If you
receive an answering
machine or no
answer, call the next
available number.



Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Coordinate with State of Montana to map out Musselshell flood-plain.

Action Item #2:

- LEPC to review emergency operating plans for high risk and high hazard dams in Petroleum County
- Coordinate with State of Montana High Hazard Dams (Tom Sanburg)

Action Item #3:

- Town of Winnett Director of Public Works to survey current storm drain system and determine adequacy.

Action Item #4:

- Install ARC view on county computer
- Train county personnel on ARC view
- Train county personnel on GPI

Action Item #5:

- Distribute 'Protect your home from flooding' and other pertinent information to homes along the Musselshell
- Hold informational classes at Winnett school

Action Item #6:

- Update list of residences below high risk and high hazard dams
- Inform residents of dam failure warning system and evacuation route

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for Flood/Dam Failure

Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, Winnett School District #1, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, Petroleum County Conservation District, Army Corp of Engineers, DNRC, State of Montana

Possible Funding Sources for Flood/Dam Failure Action Items

Current county, town and school budgets, C.I.P., DNRC, State of Montana High Risk Dams, State of Montana DES, FEMA, DEQ, local community organizations

HAZMAT

Hazardous Materials, or HazMat, are chemicals which have been identified to be harmful or potentially harmful. We are at risk countywide. Roadways are the most common sites for releases of hazardous materials, there are many other sources which cause concern. Railways, fixed sites, pipelines, waterways, storage tanks, airways, and illegal dumping by businesses, ranches or individuals are other sources for HazMat releases. Many hazardous materials do not have a taste or an odor. Some materials can be detected because they cause physical reactions such as watering eyes or nausea. Some hazardous materials exist beneath the surface of the ground and can be recognized by an oil or foam-like appearance.

Although HazMat is not a natural hazard event the LEPC elected to include HazMat in this plan due to the awareness that a hazardous materials accident can occur anywhere so any area of the jurisdictions is considered vulnerable to an accident.

Hazard Identification: Hazard identification is the first phase of a HazMat hazard event. Identification is the process of estimating; (1) where hazardous materials are located in the county, (1) the specific type of hazardous material stored at each site, (3) the probability of occurrence of a hazardous event. This process can lead to each hazardous material site being mapped and available to emergency response crews.

Vulnerability Assessment: Vulnerability assessment is the second step of HazMat hazard identification, with an inventory of the HazMat sites in the county. Understanding the population and property exposed to HazMat hazards will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future events.

Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix
*Action items are listed in priority order as established by public comment, the
planning process and the LEPC*

HazMat						
Action Items	Yr. Time Line	Plan Goals Addressed				
		Protect Life & Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnership Implementation	Emergency Services
#1 Training in HazMat procedures	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#2 Training in MSDS	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#3 Adequate equipment for HazMat response	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#4 Public education	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#5 GPI hazmat sites	1-5	X	X	X	X	X

Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Develop funding sources for training of emergency personnel; fire, DES, 1st. Responders, EMTs

Action Item #2:

- Develop sources for training in MSDS, upgrade and update current MSDS

Action Item #3:

- Secure funding sources to purchase equipment and supplies to respond to hazmat events.

Action Item #4:

- Provide education on evacuation plans for school, businesses, and workplace.
- Investigate need for public warning systems
- Provide information on disaster supplies to have on hand
- Develop an emergency communication plan.

Action Item #5:

- Seek funding source to install ARC View on county computers
- Train county personnel on ARC View and GPI

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for HAZMAT

Petroleum county, Town of Winnett, Winnett School District #1, FEMA, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, State of Montana DES

Possible Funding Sources for HAZMAT Action Items

Current county, town and school budgets, capital improvement plans, State of Montana DES, FEMA, local community organizations

Vector-Borne Diseases

Vectors are organisms (e.g., insects, animals, etc.), which may adversely affect the public health and well-being by directly or indirectly transporting or transmitting a disease-causing agent, or which may cause other health trauma. Vector-borne diseases which have been diagnosed in Montana include; Western equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, Colorado tick fever, Rock Mountain spotted fever, Tularemia, Rabies, Plague, and most recently, Hanti-Virus.

As long as vectors are present in the state, the potential for recurring diseases exist. A number of factors influence this potential; areas of historical occurrence, time of year, vector habitat availability and incident of human exposure. Based on historical incidence, the vector-borne diseases to which Montanans are most vulnerable are Western equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Colorado tick fever, Tularemia and Hanti-Virus.

Currently there are no statistics on these diseases for Petroleum County.

It is the intent of Petroleum County and the LEPC, to develop a memorandums-of-understanding with the Central Montana Health District and the Tri-County Red Cross, to provide a comprehensive public awareness program with information of the disease potential and actions that might be taken to lessen their vulnerability. It is felt that this would be the greatest step toward successful elimination of potential vector-borne diseases in Petroleum County.

Volcanic Eruption

There may be no natural event that can cause greater damage to its surrounding area than the eruption of a volcano. However, eruptions can be mild, almost passive events that have little effect outside their immediate surroundings. The range of destructive capability is a function of the type of volcanic activity. Montana is bordered on the two sides by areas of volcanic activity. To the west are the volcanos of the Cascade Range (Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, etc.), and to the south is the Yellowstone Caldera.

Asleep since 1857, the May 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens, a 50,000 year old volcano, resulted in the deposit of up to three inches of un-compacted ash in western Montana tapering to near zero in eastern Montana. It is estimated that the ash fall cost Missoula nearly \$6 million in cleanup and lost work time. The statewide cost has been estimated at between \$15 and \$20 million.

May 22, 1980 The Winnett Times - 'The fallout from Mt. St. Helens had reached Winnett by Monday morning, giving the impression of a light fog, but ash was actually visible on vehicles, etc. by 7 a.m. Driving on the oiled roads resembled a light skiff of very light, dry snow, as the ash billowed in the wake of every vehicle. The fallout appeared to be more dense in the Flatwillow Creek area. The hills to the south were barely discernable from the highway. Gravel piles of the State Highway at the intersection of 87 and route 244, also showed the amount of fallout at that time, as only completely vertical areas were the normal gravel color with the remainder a whitish-red color of the ash. Fallout has continued throughout the day in varying degrees. At 2:30 p.m. the rims were barely visible. School remained in progress during the day, however, no outdoor activities were allowed. The fallout is expected to last from 24 to 48 hours.

Given the geological causes of regional volcanism, it is a certainty that further eruptions will occur. The timing of future eruptions, however, is unknown. At present, the only way to assess the probability of eruption of a given volcano is to examine its historical tendencies, and to extrapolate them into the future. Although the probability is minimal, there is the potential for a catastrophic eruption that would devastate Montana. Mt. St. Helens remains an active and potentially dangerous volcano. The vulnerability of Petroleum County and the Town of Winnett is impossible to assess due to the numerous variables that must be considered. The infrequency of volcanic eruptions makes zoning to reduce damage inefficient and unworkable. The violence of such eruptions makes engineering to

reduce damage nearly impossible. Even if an eruption were to be predicted, the widespread areas affected make evacuation impracticable outside the immediate vent area. As such, most of the useful mitigation tactics for Petroleum County will be those which take place after the eruption.

The impact of ash fall less than 1mm ash thickness could cause the following:

- Act as an irritant to lungs and eyes
- Close airports and delay emergency helicopter flights
- Possible damage to vehicles, houses, airplanes and farm equipment due to fine abrasive ash.
- Dust (or mud) affects road visibility and traction for an extended period of time.
- Makes respiratory problems worse.

Hazard Identification: Is the first step in volcanic activity assessment. The requirement is to identify (1) the geographic extent of area at risk, (2) the severity of the fallout in Petroleum County and, (3) the probability of recurrence.

Vulnerability Assessment: Indicated the second step in volcanic hazard assessment. An inventory of the property within the hazard zone along with an understanding of the population will assist in reducing risk and preventing loss from future volcanic activity in Petroleum County.

Five Year Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Action items are listed in priority order as established by public comments, the planning process and the LEPC

Volcanic Eruption

Action Items	Yrs. Time Line	Plan Goals Addressed				
		Protect Life & Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnership Implementation	Emergency Services
#1 Public education	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#2 Identify at-risk population	1-5	X	X	X	X	X
#3 Monitoring volcanic activity	1-5	X	X	X	X	X

Strategies for Implementation of Action Items

Action Item #1:

- Encourage library to purchase instructional videos; 'Reducing Volcanic Risk', USG, 24 minutes. 'Understanding Volcanic Hazards' USGS, 24 minutes.
- Present school programs that address volcanic eruption preparedness.
- Distribute informational brochures to public
- LEPC to sponsor table top and field emergency exercises as it pertains to volcanic ashfall.

Action Item #2:

- Winnett school to establish a list of students who are 'at-risk' with respiratory conditions
- Petroleum County emergency response teams to identify Petroleum County residents who are 'at-risk' with respiratory conditions
- Emergency response teams to increase supply of appropriate medical supplies

Action Item #3:

- Director of Emergency Services to establish links with appropriate agencies that monitor volcanic activity
- Obtain ash fall out maps for Petroleum County Emergency Operations Plan
- Establish early warning radio links throughout the county

Coordinating Agencies for Implementation of Mitigation Measures for Volcanic Eruption

Petroleum County, Town of Winnett, Winnett School District #1, FEMA, Winnett Volunteer Fire Department, Petroleum County Ambulance, Petroleum County Emergency Services, State of Montana DES, National Weather Service

Possible Funding Sources for Volcanic Eruption Action Items

Current county, town and school budgets, capital improvement plans, National Weather Service, FEMA, State of Montana DES, local community organizations

Appendices

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Resource Directory

List of Acronyms

LEPC Membership List

Documentation of Plan Review & Record of Change

Resource Directory

State of Montana DES Division
Larry Akers
Hazard Mitigation Program Manager
1100 North Main
Helena, MT. 59620
(406) 841-3960
fax: (406) 841-3960
lakers@state.mt.us

State of Montana Department of Military Affairs
Disaster & Emergency Services Division
Mark Gruener
District 6 Representative
Rt. 2 Box 2366
Lewistown, MT. 59457
(406) 538-6166
Cellular (406) 366-1835
mgruener@mcn.net

Fergus County Planning
Linda Gillett
County Planner
712 W. Main St.
Lewistown, MT.
(406) 538-9046
planning@co.fergus.mt.us

American Red Cross of Montana
Jack R. Smith
Executive Director
Tri-County District
224 W. Main St., Suite 417
Lewistown, MT. 59457
(406) 538-6881
Cellular (406) 350-0653
Fax: (406) 538-6881
smithjac@usa.redcross.org

Sheriff of Petroleum County
Bill Troutwine
P.O. Box 226
201 E. Main Street
Winnett, MT. 59087
(406) 429-6551

USDA National Resources Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Nakaya (Nikki) Lott
District Conservationist
P.O. Box 118
Winnett, MT. 59087
(406) 429-6646
Fax: (406) 429-2015
nikkilott@mt.nrcs.usda.gov

Snowy Mountain Development Corporation
Kathie Bailey
Executive Director
613 N.E. Main
Lewistown, MT. 59457
smdcdist6@hotmail.com

Central Montana RC @ D, Inc.
Monty L. Sealy
Executive Director
P.O. Box 660
Roundup, MT. 59072
(406) 323-2755
Fax: (406) 323-3452

State of Montana
High Hazard Dams
Tom Sanburg
(406) 444-9362

State of Montana
DNRC Water Resources Regional Office
Paula J. Kalloch
Program Assistant
613 N.E. Main St, Suite E
Lewistown, MT. 59457
(406) 538-7089
pkalloch@state.mt.us

Petroleum County Conservation District
Shauna Clark
Administrator
P.O. Box 118
Winnett, MT. 59087
(406) 429-6646

National Weather Service
Tanja Fransen
(406) 228-2850
tanja.fransen@NOAA.gov

National Resource Information System
Montana State Library
(406) 444-5354

Montana Department of State Lands
Fire Management Bureau
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT. 59801

Acronyms

ARC	American Red Cross
DES	Disaster & Emergency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
COE	Corps of Engineers
SCAN	Soil Climate Analysis Network
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
SMDC	Snowy Mountain Development Corporation
DES	Director of Emergency Services
FEC	Fergus Electric Corporation
PDMP	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
DPW	Director of Public Works
PCPI	Per Capita Personal Income
TPI	Total Personal Income
FIMA	Federal Insurance & Mitigation Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
EAS	Emergency Alert System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
GPS	Global Positioning System

Petroleum County LEPC Members

Linda Augier	Town of Winnett, Council
Lloyd Rowton	Petroleum County Commissioner
William Troutwine	Petroleum County Sheriff
Dr. Clay Dunlap	Winnett School District #1, Superintendent
Lisa Solf	Petroleum County Employee
Levi Johnson	Town of Winnett, Director of Public Works
Bob Wiltse	Winnett Volunteer Fire Department
O. Thomas Pugrud	Petroleum County Commissioner
David K. Harris	Town of Winnett, Mayor
Shauna Clark	Petroleum County Conservation District
Jack Smith	American Red Cross, Tri-County
Carol Schaeffer	Community Member at Large

Record of Change

Date: **Documentation of LEPC Review**
 Documentation of Public Participation
 Attendance

Record of Change

**Date: Documentation of LEPC Review
Documentation of Public Participation
Attendance**

Hotmail® ljaugier@hotmail.com[Inbox](#) | [Previous Page](#)

From : "John Nahrgang" <john.nahrgang@mt.usda.gov>
To : <LJAUGIER@hotmail.com>
Subject : Petroleum County disaster funding
Date : Wed, 16 Jul 2003 10:46:24 -0600

Per your request, Petroleum County producers have received approximately \$2,070,104.00 in various disaster programs since 2000. We are currently conducting another disaster signup for losses for 2001 and 2002 but will not have dollar figures available for quite some time.

John

page 2

Winnett School district -

Include as a multi-jurisdictional component?

③

Adoption - policies

- will need adoption by County, Town of Winnett, School district?

⑥

In section 2 - There were two news releases which indicate

the PDMP committee looked at 50-100 years of disaster experience. Some indication of all the hazards considered during prioritization should be provided. Daniels p. 25

Sanborn
Hazard

⑦

You indicate plans for future mapping several times in your plan (4-16; 5-29; 7-41; 8-44; 8-46; 9-43) which shows you are aware of the need for this resource but are currently unable to build them.

⑧

Infrastructure in the County -

dams, power grids, transportation

⑨

Policies & authority -

Are they included and if missed them?

Daniels p. 44

⑪

prioritization by cost/benefit:

⑫

More detail about how this will be incorporated into the various agencies.

Petroleum

✓ page 2

Winnett School district -

Include as a multi-jurisdictional component ?

3 Adoption - policies

- will need adoption by county, Town of Winnett, School district ?

6) In section 2 - There were two news releases which indicate the PDMP committee looked at 50-100 years of disaster experience. Some indication of all the hazards considered during prioritization should be provided. Daniels p 25

Dr. David
Hagler

7) You indicate plans for future mapping several times in your plan (1-46; 5-29; 7-41; 8-44; 8-46; 9-48) which shows you are aware of the need for this resource but are currently unable to build them.

8) Infrastructure in the county -
dams, power grids, transportation

9) Policies & authority -

Are they included and discussed them ?

Daniels p 44.

11) prioritization by cost/benefit.

12) More detail about how this will be incorporated into the emergency response.

17 1